THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,

PUBLISHED DAILY BY THE PITTSBURGH NEWSPAPER AND PRINTING COMPANY,

Office, 76 Fifth Street, (OPPOSITE THE POSTOFFICE.)

C. D. BRIGHAM.....EDITOR
R. D. THOMPSON.....BUSINESS MANAGER

TERMS OF THE DAILY:

Single Copy.....3 Cents.
Delivered by Carrier, (per week).....25 Cents.
Mail Subscribers, (per year).....$10 00.

Address THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

CITY ITEMS.

Marked Down.

Our entire stock. Opera House Shoe Store.

The Paper Sack Trade.

We are not unfrequently amazed at the advancement made in certain branches of industry, and we can properly apply this remark to the manufactures of Pittsburgh, among which the Paper sack trade carried on by Messrs. Godfrey & Clark, Liberty street, occupies a foremost rank and deserves especial mention. The paper sacks made by this firm are used for putting up wheat and buckwheat flour, from one to fifty pounds in bulk. They are superior to all other sacks heretofore introduced, for the reason that they possess greater strength, are less impervious to dampness, do not become soiled by the accumulation of dust, will bear any amount of handling and cost less. No Eastern paper sack house can fill an order for our flour mill proprietors earlier than ten days or two weeks. Messrs. Godfrey & Clark supply the heaviest demands on seven hours' notice, and price demands asked by Eastern rivals, less the cost and delays of freight. It is not surprising, in view of the fact that Messrs. Godfrey & Clark produce a superior paper sack that worthless sacks are put upon the market, but their sacks cannot be easily counterfeited, as they have the monopoly in the manufacture of the paper they use, and their supply is ample to meet the demand of all their customers. It is made especially for the purpose of paper sacks. We have put it to several tests which resulted to our entire satisfaction, and we unhesitatingly pronounce them the most perfect sack we ever examined, and therefore, do not hesitate to recommend them. At this season of the year large quantities of Buckwheat flour are put up in small bulk for the wholesale and retail trade. It is desired by all our flour mill proprietors, and others who have occasion to use this article, that the sacks should possess the merit of strength, durability and cheapness. These features belong entirely to the paper sacks manufactured by Messrs. Godfrey & Clark. For Buckwheat flour they are especially adapted, and vary in size. To the millers of Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and West Virginia, they are invaluable, not only because of their superior material, construction and finish, but on account of the facility with which they are supplied on short notice. Messrs. Godfrey & Clark's warehouse is at No. 357 Liberty street, near the Union Depot.

Wood Street Warehouse and Lot.

By order of the Trustee, I, A. McClelland will sell at auction, on the premises, on Wednesday, October 31st, at 9 o'clock, P. M., the three story Brick Warehouse and Lot, being No. 29 Wood street, Lot 20 by 90 feet. Warehouse in excellent condition; roof nearly new. Immediate possession. Terms at sale.

Imperfect versus Perfect Teeth.

Good teeth are indispensable to personal beauty in both male and women, and it is the duty of every one possessing any lesser for having uneven or decayed teeth, for the means of overcoming these defects are within the reach of all. Dr. Spencer, No. 251 Penn street, (directly opposite Christ Methodist Episcopal Church) are widely known as scientific dentists. They are practically familiar with every branch of their profession, and all who desire to have dentistry afford their patronage in the most gratifying satisfaction. The full and partial sets of teeth which they produce are remarkable for durability, perfect fit, natural appearance and general beauty. Their filling of teeth with gold, silver, or amalgam, forms an important part of their practice. In extracting teeth Drs. Sill & Upfegraff stand unexcelled by any other dentist. Their manipulation of the patient is so gentle and soothing, that the slightest symptom of pain is occasioned, and the operation is always a perfect success. They manufacture various kinds of artificial gum, many days from the choice of the distinguished inventor, Dr. Dubois. This destroyer of pain has been pronounced by the entire medical faculty of European and America, the most perfect and marvelous anæsthetic agent ever discovered. Remember their address.

Gloves for the Million.

Merdoes & Fahnestock, 74 fifth street, and also under the Monongahela House, have just received a heavy invoice direct from the East of Fall and Winter Gloves, for gentlemen's and youths' wear, comprising the largest and best assortment, and at lowest prices, ever offered to the public. All kinds of Furnishing Goods, for men and boys; Shirts, Hosiery, Collars, Scarfs, Cravats, Dressing Gowns, Handkerchiefs, Umbrellas, Canes, &c.

Administrator's Sale

Of magnificent Furniture, elegant carpets and Household Goods, commencing on Thursday morning, at the residence of the late Capt. T. M. Harlan, deceased (formerly residence of Mrs. Davis), near Allegheny Cemetery, on the Pennsylvania railroad, on Monday, November 1st at 10 o'clock. This is a rare opportunity to procure superb articles having been in use but a few months. A. McClelland, auctioneer.

$30 Reward

If the Indian Herb Doctor fails to describe diseases and tell his patients the nature of their complaints or name, without receiving any information from them. No charge for consultation or advice.

OUR MOTTO.

We use such Balms as have no strife,
With Nature or the Laws of Life!
With blood our hands we never stain,
Nor poison men to ease their pain.

Our Father—who in all goodness fills,
Provides the means to cure all ills;
The simple herb beneath our feet,
Well used, relieve our pains complete.

A simple Herb, a simple Flower,
Culled from the dewey Lea—
These, these shall speak with touching power,
Of change and health in thee.
Office—No. 194 Liberty street, between Sixth and Market, Pittsburgh, Pa. T

The Cheapest in the World.

Beautiful sets of teeth for the low price of $10, and equal to those other dentists charge $15 to $20 for. The artificial human eye inserted. Dr. Spencer, 251 Penn street.

Needham's

Cheap Cloak House is the place to buy Cloaks and Furs cheap. 49 Fifth street.

The Greatest Success of the Age.

Teeth extracted painlessly without the slightest pain or no charge, at Dr. Spencer's, 251 Penn street.

For

Genuine Patent Medicines at low rates go to Fleming's Patent Medicine Depot, No. 84 Market street. You can get anything at his establishment cheaper than any other place in the city.

The Best Range in the Country.

Bissell & Co's new cabinet double oven range is creating a sensation, and its many superior features are being seen as "thousands go by." All who have used the range. It is the most compact, cleanly and economical coal burning range ever offered to the public. Call and examine for yourselves. Bissell & Co., 235 Liberty street.

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Ladies' Furs

At a bargain, at F. Ellick's, No. 138 Wood street. wsu-tf

Go to Needham's

For $5 00 Cloaks. 49 Fifth street.

Great Bargains

In latest styles Hats and Caps at Frank Ellick's, 138 Wood street. wsu-tf

DR. ARNOLD, Parlors at Merchant's Hotel. tf

The Cheapest, Simplest

And best Sewing Machine is Wheeler & Wilson's. They are on exhibition and for sale at No. 27 Fifth street.

NORTH CAROLINA

THE RED STRINGS—A UNION SECRET SOCIETY.

The Raleigh *Sentinel* considers the large vote Buckery obtained in some portions of the State as proof of the existence of the order of "Red String" secret society, which it calls treasonable to the State, and desires the grand juries to examine the matter. In reply the Raleigh *Standard* gives the following account of the association:

"The 'Red Strings,' as they are called are simply the heroes of America. We do not belong to this order, but we are posted in relation to it. Mr. Lincoln was a member of the Red String Grand. So is member of it. Andrew Johnson is a member of it. When pursued and and shot at in the gorges of the mountains by Confederate troops, he was aided by members of the order, and perhaps owes his life to them. Many of the Union Generals and other officers are members of it. There are probably 10,000 heroes of America in the South who have their signs, grips, and passwords, like the Know Nothings, to which the editors of the *Sentinel* needed to belong. They are among the best friends the Union has in the State.

"The organ of Governor Worth wants them indicted. During the rebellion Governor Vance, the senior editor of the *Sentinel*, and other rebels, denounced them as traitors to the Confederacy; now they are traitors to the Union! How can that be? Governor Vance and the senior editor of the *Sentinel* signalized themselves by persecuting and imprisoning these very 'Red Strings' during the rebellion. Now they want them indicted. This of itself proves that 'the Confederacy' still exists in this State, in everything except its name. Try it, gentlemen!—try it, if you dare! The loyal men of this State will make short work of you, if you attempt to play your game on account of their Unionism. We dare you to try it. You will be crushed as you deserve, if you lift a finger against these heroes.

Chicago.

According to the books of our architects and builders, the value of the new building improvements now in Chicago the present year amounts to nearly $7,000,000. Eight thousand new buildings have been erected in the city during the year. Of these eight are churches, five schools, three public buildings and halls, over a hundred substantial business blocks, stores and manufacturing establishments, and nearly all the rest residences, the costliest of which is valued at $35,000, and the smallest at a few hundred. Were all the new buildings that have been added to Chicago this year to be set apart by themselves, an imposing new town would be formed that would be larger than are many of the so-called "big towns" of the West.

Chicago is growing with amazing rapidity. We doubt not that during 1866 there has been an increase of at least 20,000 in our population. We think a fair and full census would show a population of at least 220,000.

The progress in our trade, commerce and manufactures has been equally rapid. All the old kinds and departments of business have been prosperous during the year, and the footings up at New Year's will show splendid figures.

Such continual progress in the growth of a city as has marked that of Chicago during the past ten or twelve years—such substantial and permanent advancement in population and material greatness—is without a parallel in modern history.

And we learn from architects and others that the prospect of building improvements next year already gives promise that the record of 1866 will fully equal, if not exceed, that of 1865. At this rate, how many, or rather how few, years before Chicago will be next only to New York, in size, population and business?—*Journal.*

Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IV. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 31, 1866. NO. 46.

The Daily Commercial

JOHN MORRISSEY, M. C.

Last Saturday evening the representatives of Tammany Hall, Mozart Hall, the McKeon faction, and the so-called Constitutional Union clique—in point of fact, the united Democracy of the New York Fifth Congressional District—tendered the nomination for Congress to JOHN MORRISSEY, ex-pugilist and present gambler, policy backer, and speculator in stocks and sporting matters generally. This insures his election beyond peradventure.

JOHN MORRISSEY'S history has been a checkered one, and his antecedents are of such a unique and peculiar character as no other member of the next National Legislature will be able to show. Fourteen or fifteen years ago he was bar-keeper for a Captain SMITH, an old North river pilot, who had opened a tavern on the Lansingburg road, near Troy. In this capacity JOHN, then a very young man, had his first notable opportunity for exercising the physical powers with which nature had endowed him, in keeping order among the rough and often quarrelsome frequenters of the house. Any one who has ever been in the society of the gentlemen of the towpath, knows what a remarkably hard and reckless class they are, especially when under the influence of stimulating beverages. But JOHN never stopped to calculate his chances in a scuffle, and he quickly earned a wide-spread reputation for indomitable pluck and the invaluable quality of never knowing when he was whipped.

Flushed with the innumerable victories he had gained over his grimy antagonists, of canal celebrity, he paid a visit to New York—where his fame had preceded him—and chanced to drop into a saloon, kept by a man named KIP. There, after due preliminaries of a belligerent nature, it was resolved by four or five muscular lambs of the BILL POOLE flock to test the stranger's prowess. They did it, in a summary and effective way, by beating him till he was insensible; not, however, until he had inscribed JOHN MORRISSEY, his mark, on several of their persons and physiognomies. This was the future statesman's initial and appropriate introduction to that particular circle of the Empire City, of which he was destined to be one so distinguished an ornament.

Now, it came to pass that about that time, no one of American descent could be found to meet the redoubtable JAMES—otherwise "YANKEE"—SULLIVAN within the roped arena. Mr. THOMAS HYER had definitely retired; Mr. MATHIAS GOODPERSON was doing too profitable a business in the hotel line, and Mr. WILLIAM POOLE eschewed the prize ring altogether. The consequence was that the irrepressible desire of the Celtic element to promote and cherish the practice of the noble art of self-defense could only be satisfied by a division among themselves into opposing factions. One faction adhered to the veteran SULLIVAN; the other, looking around for a new man, determined to bring out MORRISSEY. A fight was arranged between them, and it was decided on the 12th of October, 1853. SULLIVAN had the best of the combat; but MORRISSEY—shrewd manager that he was, even then—had the most friends on the ground, and, with their assistance, the affair was broken up in a promiscuous affray, and the referee awarded the stakes to the man who was really defeated.

After this fight succeeded the reign of terror which made certain parts of New York perilous for the evening traveler. Around MORRISSEY and POOLE there crystallized two hostile gangs of ruffians, between whom, whenever and wherever they met, whether singly or in crowds, war was at once declared and an engagement precipitated. Almost every night, in one or the other of the numerous sporting houses, which sprung up on Broadway during the excitement, there was a desperate encounter. Finally, it was tacitly agreed to arrange matters by bringing off a regular "rough and tumble" between the rival chiefs. They met one fine morning on a dock by the North river; but, there, POOLE's friends outnumbered MORRISSEY's ten to one, and the latter had to carry off "the ground" to save his life. This, of course, only aggravated the situation, and things went on, from bad to worse, until the culmination was reached in the cold-blooded murder of POOLE by a party of MORRISSEY's satellites.

The shock which this crime produced was followed by comparative quiet, only broken by an altercation between MORRISSEY and HYER—in which no blows were struck—and a playful endeavor on the part of JOHN, while intoxicated, to shoot the carver at the inauguration of the Girard House, when his pistol and his revolver fell under disrepute, and little more was heard of either until the advent of JOHN C. HEENAN, who was announced as coming on from California expressly to dispute MORRISSEY's title to the championship of the United States. HEENAN came, saw and didn't conquer; though his friends emphatically declared he knocked his opponent out of time, and would have been hailed victor, if the crowd around the ring had not threatened to kill the referee.

From that time forth MORRISSEY became an altered man. He gradually withdrew himself from low class associations and strove to gain as reputable a position as his profession of sporting man would allow. He had made money, and with it he entered into a faro table partnership and prospered exceedingly. He went on the turf and there exhibited rare skill and judgment, though many shallow people called it luck. Presently he possessed fast horses and became a notability on the road. One animal of his, called *Rockingham*, attracted the eye of Commodore VANDERBILT, and JOHN was foreseeing enough to reach the old man's weak point by unostentatiously making him a present, who made a descent on Uno Sin's territory, but was caught in a defile and routed with heavy loss. Uno Sin's losses were suffered at the beginning of the struggle, and has crossed Kioshin aurora, gaining a victory over a horse under the command of Koshin, uncle of the Tycoon.

The Grand Lord Norte, from Crescent City, brings $70,000 in treasure.

The Bark Camilla, from the Arctic Ocean, brings 700 barrels of oil and 12,000 pounds of bone.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, October 30.—Sailed, steamer Orleans for Boston.

The Levee Commissioners have issued proposals to build twelve hundred thousand feet of levee.

General Ortega, who has been here for some days, left this morning, per steamship St. Mary, for Brazos Santiago. He refuses to regard himself as included in General Sheridan's proclamation relative to Mexican affairs to General Sedgwick. He insists upon his constitutional claims to the protection of the United States, if he could think that Gen. Sheridan thought of setting aside the constitution of Mexico, or deciding upon titles to authority under it, he would formally protest against his assumption.

General Sheridan leaves to-morrow morning for Texas.

Rebuilding the Levees—General Ortega Goes to Brazos Santiago.

Train Off the Track.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., October 30.—The Albany and Philadelphia special train for the grand dinner was given to the English Confederation delegates last night. Speeches were made by Gov. J. M. McDonald, Hon. M. Fairfield and others, all in the interest of the Confederation. The speeches were remarkable for the absence of any allusion to the Fenians and to Secretary Seward's letter.

Fenian Prisoners Indicted at Cornwall.

CORNWALL, C. W., October 30.—The 38th and 63d regiments, yesterday, true bills of indictment were found against the Fenian prisoners here.

A PROFITABLE FURNACE INVESTMENT.—It is hardly three years since the completion of the present furnace of the Morgan Company. Nine months from the time it went into blast the company declared a dividend of one hundred per cent., and in two months thereafter a further dividend of one hundred and twenty per cent. in stock to its proprietors; making a dividend of two hundred and twenty per cent. in less than one year—the profits during the year being 1,000 gross tons of pig iron. The success which has attended the working of this furnace is typical of any enterprise conducted by men of means and practical ideas.—*Marquette (Mich.) Journal.*

DISTILLERS PAYING HEAVY DAMAGE.—Eli Bebee, distiller at Newtown, Long Island, has settled with the Government by paying $100,000, and Bow & Thoffer, same place, $32,000. Both establishments had been seized.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE CAPITAL.

Rumors About Lieut. Gen. Sherman.

Secretary Stanton Visits Ohio.

Gen. Sheridan's Late Mexican Order.

It Displeases the French Minister.

Gen. Steadman Again Named for the War Office.

The British Plan for Settling the Alabama Claims.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, October 30, 1866.

General Sherman at the White House.

After a brief session of the Cabinet had been held to-day, General Sherman called at the Executive Mansion, and had a protracted interview with President Johnson. So far as can be learned, it does not appear to be confirmed that he is to take hold of the War office during his present visit to Washington, and the story that he is to accompany Minister Campbell to Mexico, on inquiry, appears to have even less foundation.

Wisconsin Public Lands.

The authorities of the State of Wisconsin having filed in the General Land Office a list of lands enuring to the State, under the act of Congress approved April 10th, 1866, to aid in constructing a ship canal to connect the waters of Green Bay with Lake Michigan, the Secretary of the Interior has directed that the lands be prepared for approval to the State for that purpose. The Commissioner is now engaged in examining and adjusting the lists of selections which will place 500,000 acres.

Secretary Stanton on a Visit.

Secretary Stanton left Washington this morning on a brief visit to Ohio. He proceeded in a special car as far as Pittsburgh, accompanied only by his private Secretary.

A Canard.

Postmaster General Randall is in Washington and not in Wisconsin spending money to defeat Senator Howe's re-election, as telegraphed from Chicago to Eastern papers.

The New Mexican Battalion.

The organization of the battalion of New Mexican volunteers, authorized to remain in service by the commander of the Department of Missouri, and under the authority of General Sheridan, preparatory to the muster out, in that State, has been completed, Kit Carson being the Lieutenant Colonel. The officers have been commissioned by the Hon. Robert R. Mitchell, Governor of New Mexico, the commissions to date from October 1.

Gen. Sheridan's Order.

While the Administration heartily endorses Gen. Sheridan's letter, recognizing the Juarez Government in Mexico, and has nothing else to Washington because he wrote it, there is, notwithstanding, an objection in diplomatic quarters to Maximilian's being referred to as a buccaneer. The French Minister is represented as being very much displeased with the language of the letter.

Visit to Government Printing Office.

General Sherman to-day visited the Government Printing Office, where he was received every department of it. He was received with great enthusiasm by the large number of employees. An edition of General Sherman's report, ordered by Congress, is now being printed at this office.

A Congressman Appointed Collector.

Ex-Congressman Henry W. Harrington has been appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the third Indiana District. Mr. Harrington was a Democratic member of the Thirty-Eighth Congress.

The Public Lands.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has received returns from the land offices at Fort Dodge, Iowa, showing that in the month of September, 350 acres of the public lands were taken up for settlement under the Homestead Law.

Indian Affairs.

H. B. Denman, of Kansas, was to-day appointed Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Northern Superintendency.

General Steadman for the War Office.

A movement is in progress to make General Steadman Secretary of War, but it is thus far solely confined to a few politicians.

The Alabama Claims.

A letter to the State Department from our acting Minister to England, Mr. Adams being absent on the Continent, gives the published proposal of the plan of arbitration made by the British Government, relative to the Alabama claims.

WASHINGTON, October 30, 1866.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

The General Land Office has directed the approval of 500,000 acres of land to the State of Wisconsin, on account of the Green Bay and Lake Michigan Canal.

SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

H. B. Denman, of Kansas, was to-day appointed superintendent of Indian affairs for the Northern Superintendency.

THE CHOLERA.

There have been several cases of Asiatic cholera during the week.

NEW NATIONAL BANK.

The bank of the State of Missouri, in St. Louis, has been changed to a National bank, with the title of the National Bank of the State of Missouri in St. Louis, and has received its certificate authority to day. Its capital is $5,410,230. No circulation will be issued.

OFF FOR ORTEGA.

There is no truth in the rumor that the Mexican Consul at New Orleans had applied to General Sheridan for permission for General Ortega to pass to Mexico. The Mexican Consul sent to-day a dispatch to Minister Romero, denying the charge. As Gen. Ortega intends to issue a pronunciamento against the Mexican Government, he cannot have the support of the Mexican officials.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Fight With Indians—The Insurrection in Japan.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 30.—An Arizona letter, dated October 12th, says a scouting party from Fort Mohowell killed and wounded fifteen mule Indians and captured two squaws and seven children.

The American built steamer Hagnang was burned August 19 at Kaikang, China.

Advices via Shanghai, September 8th, confirm previous reports as the considerable success which has attended the efforts of Prince Gon, who made a descent on Uno Sin's territory, but was caught in a defile and routed with heavy loss. Uno Sin's heavy losses were suffered at the beginning of the struggle, and has crossed Kioshin aurora, gaining a victory over a force under the command of Koshin, uncle of the Tycoon.

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THE FENIANS.

Canadian Military Excited.

They Demand the Execution of Lynch and McMahon.

Fenians Organizing in Cincinnati.

Address from President Roberts

Large Meeting in Philadelphia.

NEW YORK, October 30.—The *Herald's* Toronto special says: General excitement exists among the military organizations, who are strictly opposed to reprieving the Fenian prisoners. The "Queen's Own" will circulate a petition denouncing those who show the white feather at the bidding of William H. Seward.

The *Herald's* Ottawa special says the threats of vengeance by the Fenians should Lynch be executed, is creating great excitement there. The volunteers at Ridgeway demand the death of the raiders while others oppose it, believing war with the United States would follow the execution.

CINCINNATI, October 30.—The Fenians of this city assembled in large numbers at their Armory last evening. Great excitement was manifested over the news from Toronto and Washington. Many of those who participated in the Buffalo expedition were present. Head Centre Fitzgerald announced into service four full companies of men. Arrangements have been completed for uniforming and arming as many as may be mustered in.

NEW YORK, October 30.—The *Herald's* Montreal special says: The Fenian campaign in Canada is at an end. The *Irish Canadian* says: "It takes the three Fenians from here to Toronto, and they are tried in the City of Toronto. The Crown Counsel also moved for a sentence of outlawry against Mike Murphy and Joe Lynch, who were convicted at Cornwall. The names of those sent to Toronto are Keys, Hartwell and Booth.

NEW YORK, October 30.—A great many telegrams passed to-day between Head Centre Fitzgerald regard to the action of the Fenian authorities in the event of the execution of the prisoners. It is understood that Fitzgerald, Roberts and his reply, will serve as a specimen of the great number that arrive and are answered.

CINCINNATI, October 30, 7:30 P. M.—*To President Roberts*: Have just received your dispatch, and military meeting to-night. What is best, in your opinion, to be done? Our ranks are thoroughly reorganized. If you call for 10,000 men here 20,000 will be ready at once. Answer immediately. J. W. FITZGERALD.

To J. W. Fitzgerald, Cincinnati:—Your men in military trim instantly. We will not submit to Canadian cowards whether they can hang a soldier or not. If they touch a hair of his head, they will have to run further than Jeff. Davis or the Queen will ever run. ROBERTS.

WILKINSON R. ROBERTS,
President Fenian Brotherhood.

LOUISVILLE, October 30.—The Fenian Circles of this city held an enthusiastic meeting to-night, denouncing the British Government and calling upon the United States to interfere in behalf of Lynch and Father McMahon.

STATE ITEMS.

Catharine Schertz, a Jewess, is creating a sensation in Lancaster county, as a pulpit declaimer. Her sermons are pronounced very able.

The town of Pottsville is in a flourishing condition. The Pottstown Iron Company's railworks are nearly finished, and their new furnace has been commenced near the town. About forty new brick houses have been erected in the borough during the present year, and the present year. Messrs. Morris & Wheeler, of Philadelphia are largely interested in the company.

The "Schiller Verein," of Reading, will celebrate the 107th Birthday of Schiller, on the evening of November 9th, 1866, at Aulenbach's Hall, by a Grand Ball, &c. The affair promises to be a lively one.

The Reading *Dispatch* says:—"The Schuylkill county prison contains but thirty-eight cells, and has fifty-two prisoners. The last grand jury recommended an enlargement of the prison, as the county continues to increase in population there can be no question that this will be necessary. The present Commissioners do not speak well for the character of the "increased population."

Friday afternoon last, the oil in the tank of well No. 3, Holmden Farm, caught fire by means of a spark from the smoke stack of the engine house. The tank contained about thirty barrels of oil. The fire was with some difficulty prevented from spreading. The tank and the oil it contained was all the property that was destroyed.

Some years ago, Aaron B. Goodrich, of Ypsilanti, Michigan, came into possession of a farm in Venango county, Pennsylvania, which was then thought to be worth $500. When oil fever reached its height, Goodrich fixed the value of his property at $50,000, claimed that there was a flowing spring near it, and enumerated other qualities to make it appear that he was a fool. He disposed of two-thirds of his land for $30,000, on which one-half was paid down. Goodrich has been arrested in Perrit and held to bail in $18,000, and it is understood that other complaints will be preferred against him.

The Synod of the German Reformed Church, which has just closed its session at York, after much discussion, authorized the Trustees of the General Theological Seminary of the Church, now located at Mercersburg, in the Cumberland Valley district, in Lancaster, providing the people of that city and county, and the adjoining counties, would raise the sum of fifty thousand dollars, for additional endowment, and to remunerate for the loss of the extensive buildings and grounds now used by, to a great extent, sacrificed by leaving Mercersburg.

At a full meeting of the Paris Excursion Committee, held last night, at the store of Mr. Dooley, of Philadelphia, the proposed trip to the Paris Exposition was fully discussed, though no definite details were adopted. It is probable that the excursionists will go from Philadelphia to Liverpool, from Liverpool to London, from London to Paris, to remain three or four weeks; leaving France by way of Belgium to Liverpool, London, Queenstown, Dublin, Cork, Belfast, Limerick, &c. The trip will take about three months, and will cost, it is supposed, about $700 or $800 for each participant.

Martin Tate, miller at Eberly's mills, in Cumberland county, about three miles from Harrisburg, was bitten in the palm of the hand by a mad dog, some time before last March. He immediately went to Lebanon, and procured the "Stoy Medicine," which he used, as he thought, with good effect, but a few days ago one of his sheep was killed by a dog belonging to one of his neighbors, and this excited Mr. Tate very much and he endeavored to procure a gun for the purpose of shooting the dog. Tate not having one at the time, however, paid Mr. Tate five dollars for the sheep. During the excitement Mr. Tate became much excited, and on Sunday last that evening and suffered most dreadfully until death relieved him.

We are disposed to regard with singular favor the radical officeholder in Ohio who, on being assessed to aid the Johnson ticket, sent the required amount in rebel currency, *That* man has a delicate susceptibility to "the eternal fitness of things."

The *Herald's* Washington special says: Gen. Grant is anxious that Gen. Sherman should assume the portfolio of Mr. Stanton, in order that he may have the hearty co-operation of the war office in the work of reorganizing the army. Gen. Sherman, it is reported, does not aspire to the position, and Gen. Grant hopes to have Gen. Steadman nominated for the position.

The *Herald's* New Orleans special says: It is reliably stated that General Sheridan has been ordered to report to Washington. It is understood that the order originates from the present condition of our Mexican relations.

SALE OF CHARTIERS VALLEY RAILROAD.

Wm. J. Howard, Esq., Solicitor of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Purchaser—Price Paid, $45,100.

By virtue of a decree of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, John Graham and J. Edgar Thomson, Esqrs., trustees of a mortgage securing bonds held by Clarence H. Clarke, yesterday exposed to public sale at the rooms of the Board of Trade, all and singular the entire railroad constructed and to be constructed, extending from the point of junction of the Chartiers Valley Railroad with the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad, in the borough of Washington, in Washington county, with all its privileges, appendages and appurtenances, and all the estate, real and personal, rights, liberties and franchises, whatsoever and wheresoever situated, and belonging to the said Chartiers Valley Railroad Company or which may hereafter be acquired by them, together with all the rights and benefits of the agreement of said company with the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad Company. The sale took place at noon, and the property was knocked down by A. Mellwaine, auctioneer, to Wm. J. Howard, Esq., Solicitor of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, for the sum of forty-five thousand and one hundred dollars. According to the terms of the sale, $21,500 of the purchase money is to be paid in cash at time of sale, and if bought by a bondholder secured by the mortgage under which the sale was effected, the balance of the amount may be liquidated by the transfer of bonds, interest-warrants or coupons.

The Chartiers Valley Railroad has been graded its entire length, about twenty-five miles, and is in such condition that a few weeks' labor would prepare it for the reception of the rails. It is estimated that less than half a million of dollars would place the road in first-class running order. It passes a rich agricultural and mineral region, inhabited by an industrious, thrifty and progressive people, and when finished and in complete running order would do a large and lucrative passenger and freight traffic. The opening up of new coal mines along its line would doubtless alone furnish business enough to pay a good per centage on its cost of construction.

FROM NEW YORK.

New Buildings—Railroad in Broadway—Bateman Concerts—Steinway Hall.

(special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

NEW YORK, October 30, 1866.

New York is as busy and gay as ever. A number of splendid buildings have been put up during the last year, and Broadway especially is being adorned with many fine business palaces, mostly of white marble. The site of Barnum's late museum is nearly built up and *Herald* edifice thereon would be an ornament to any city in the world. But while they are building splendidly, and the general thoroughfare, is blow has just been struck, vitally impairing its appearance, and highly destructive, as it must prove, of horse flesh and carriage wheels. Passing out of Trinity Church and up Broadway to Fulton street, an immense crowd might be seen collected at the corner of Fulton. And, indeed, the event which attracted them was even for the *blase* Metropolitans one of a most unexpected and extraordinary character. To think of a large gang of laborers digging, hammering and lugging away on a Sunday morning, taking up the splendid pavement and laying a double railroad track on Broadway from the corner of Ann to Fulton street, a double the East Broadway line to pass uninterruptedly along Fulton and Greenwich to the Battery. Every one stood aghast at this sacrilegious proceeding, and, as I learn, a number of the notables launched at the unscrupulous Railway Company, and the corrupt and venal city government. One gentleman remarked that he carried an injunction in his pocket to be served at 12 o'clock, if the work was not then stopped. Nevertheless, the railroad will have been finished by that time, however, and the Railway Company will add insult to injury, and snap their fingers in the faces of an indignant community.

The opening, by the Bateman Troupe, of the magnificent new Concert Hall of Steinway & Sons, on Fourteenth street, is the anxiously looked for event in the world of music. The Steinways, this firm is doing an enormous business. The writer has witnessed, latterly, the sale at retail of seven pianos, grand and square, from one day. The inauguration of Steinway Hall's new concert grand and an upright piano will be med, containing several highly important and patented improvements, which Messrs. Steinway & Sons claim will place their pianos far in the shade, and greatly tend to make the latter and upright style of instrument as popular in this country as they are in Europe.

FAMINE IN INDIA.

Terrible Mortality—Appalling Sights.

The accounts from the distressed districts continue to be very painful. The following is an extract from a private letter from the district of Chumparun, regarding which the Board of Revenue has been receiving the most favorable reports of improvement. "To the facts contained in this letter we may add says the *Bengalee*, of September 7th,) that an epidemic cholera is sweeping away the population of entire villages.

Famine daily becoming worse, and I might have said deaths more numerous. Coming in the other morning from Motigolah, I saw two dead bodies on the roads of the place, two dogs eating them leisurely, while vultures looked on. Two bodies were lying on the road in Muttore. I saw part of a human body devoured by two dogs; the flesh was quite rent and the bones laid bare. Part of the clothing on the forehead, partially on the left side, leads to believe the dogs commenced their ghastly banquet while the breath was in the body. At a bazar named Poonglia, I saw three dead bodies on the road. One, I should say father, mother and daughter, they prepared to have died within a few minutes of each other, as they were all lying in a row on the north of these I saw two more bodies. On each examine these I found the flesh had been torn from the left hand, half a mile further on, at a village named Kenori Soultan, I saw another body a few yards from the road that the dogs had left. From these nothing more, except occasional bad smells. New graves are coming in, but will not be numerous, as Gen. Wyse informs us, they have not the means of burying, consequently the bodies are left to the dogs and jackals to eat. About half a mile further on, at a village named Sewan Bazar, I saw another body that the dogs had left. From these nothing more, except occasional bad smells. New graves are coming in, but will not be numerous, as Gen. Wyse informs us, they have not the means of burying, consequently the bodies are left to the dogs and jackals to eat. About half a mile further on, at a village named Sewan Bazar, I saw another body that the dogs had left. From these nothing more, except occasional bad smells. New graves are coming in, but will be of little help to the starving wretches; they have not the means of burying, consequently must give out charity. As the Sunday crop in this part of the district is very small in comparison to the balance of paddy, the price will have much difficulty in supporting their own families besides the Mahajun who advance them grain will weigh off the grain to the out-turn, so that very little will be left for the ryot. The distress will be greatest from August to the end of December. Should the Government cease to assist the starving wretches, under the impression that the new crop will alleviate their sufferings, the result will be a fearful one indeed. Crops are all in the immense property, amounting to many hundred millions in value, now held by Trinity corporation.

A LITTLE GAME SPOILED.

The *Times* gives credence to a rumor which has been for some time current around the City Hall, that a plot had been concocted by certain members of the Board of Aldermen against their President, Mr. John Bryce, and

The Daily Commercial

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1866.

THE PRICE OF FOOD.

The fullest and most reliable source of information concerning the agricultural products of the country is the Reports of the Commissioner of Agriculture at Washington. He issues a report monthly. The materials of it are furnished by competent local correspondents, specially appointed for the purpose, in all parts of the United States, who derive their information from actual observations and careful inquiries in their several localities.

The Commissioner's report embracing the season up to October 1st gives substantially the following information: The corn crop, although in some places injured by frosts and excessive rain, is larger than the largest ever raised before in this country. The *wheat* crop, next to corn in importance, is somewhat less in quantity, but the deficiency is fully made up by the superiority of the quality of the grain. The estimates of the Commissioner show that there is wheat enough raised this year to allow five bushels to each individual, man, woman and child, in the United States. Of oats, barley and rye, all of them very large crops, we have nothing now to say, as they do not enter largely into the food of the people.

But, with this fair and truthful showing of the ample yield of the cereals from which our bread is made, and, to a large extent our meat, it is certainly an appropriate question, why do bread and all the materials of which it is made, bear such an exorbitant price? And the same inquiry may be justly made in relation to all kinds of meat. As the Commissioner remarks in view of his statements, "there is no ground for apprehensions of scarcity, and *little excuse for starvation prices.*"

The answer to the above questions is plain. It has been ascribed to the high price of gold, or, in other words, to the depreciation of currency. It has been attributed to the consumption of the immense army that was on foot for years past. But the decline of more than a hundred per cent. in gold and the disbandment of the army have proved both to be incorrect reasons. The cause of high prices is simply the combinations of dealers formed at the head of supplies or in the great marts of the trade, which control the prices by controlling the amounts brought into the general markets where consumers can purchase. It is, to all intents and in all its results, a monopoly, which operates from the individual consumers, under the stress of necessity, an exorbitant price for his subsistance. The usual regulation of prices, by the proportion between the demand and the supply, is contravened by monopoly or by combination. Hence monopoly in the articles of subsistence has always been deemed disreputable and criminal, because it is not only a dishonesty but a positive and oppressive inhumanity.

It is not farmers and stock raisers that get the profit of their high prices, but it is a class of speculators who, at the centers of trade, control the prices in both directions, both of their purchases and their sales. So that the farmer who raises, and the people who consume their products, are, by the system, both victimized, for the profits of the organized speculators who stand between them. But although it is easy to point out the intolerable oppression and iniquity, it is not so easy to prescribe a method of relief. Individual efforts are utterly futile. Counter combinations, although difficult to organize, and more difficult to manage, may yet be resorted to as the only remedy.

RIDICULOUS EXTREMES.

The statement is made by the New York *Times* that it finds among its exchanges nearly a hundred papers, in which are articles denouncing General SHERMAN as a Copperhead. This is one of those ridiculous extremes to which persons of narrow, fanatical views are very apt to go. If any individual does not agree with them in every point and shade of opinion, they seem to think their only resource is to assail the non-conformist with the most vituperative epithets they can light upon. We should not be in the least surprised if Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS were to call General GRANT a Copperhead before another month is over.

With regard to General SHERMAN the application of the term is not only supremely absurd; it is shamefully insulting. It is not to his magnificent campaign in Tennessee, nor his capture of Atlanta and march through Georgia and the Carolinas that we would refer as his overwhelming record of defense against this reckless aspersion. Any man could afford to be loyal when he was on the high tide of glory and success. But he it was who, amid the dark days when he painfully toiled against the stream; when he was suddenly snatched from active service and sent to chafe in nominal command of a recruiting camp; when scandal said he was insane, and the War Department contemptuously disregarded his appeals to be assigned to duty in the field. A man of SHERMAN's irrascibility of temperament and restless energy must have been imbued with no ordinary share of patriotism to have remained steadfast and faithful through such galling, undeserved discouragement.

SHERMAN is no Copperhead. He is doubtless a man of peculiar temper and tone of feeling. It is more than likely he believes ANDREW JOHNSON's policy is that which should be pursued toward the South. It is possible he may have an eye to his own future political advancement, and fancies that he can conciliate the South and gain support from that quarter by appearing now to be their special friend. Either motive might influence him; and yet there would be no excuse for branding him with the obloquy we attach to the name that thoughtless extremists seek to apply to him. The worst which can be said or apprehended of him is, that his views and nature are arbitrary and obstinate; that if he takes a notion into his head that the President is right, he is likely to maintain his convictions and second their enforcement upon the country by any available means in his power. That is why we fail to regard him as a safe man at the head of the War Department. We do not, for one moment, doubt his loyalty; but we are unable to feel that his avowed political sentiments evidence the kind of loyalty best suited to the satisfactory settlement of the present complicated state of our national affairs. Yet we can differ from him and desire to keep him out of a position, where he might wield power for harm, without stigmatizing him as a Copperhead.

VINDICATING THE LAW.

Several persons connected with the Fenian raids upon the Canadian border are now lying in the jail at Toronto under sentence of death. The judge by whom the sentence was passed told them that, as a verdict had been recorded against them, he had no option but to pass upon them the penalty prescribed by the law, and that penalty was hanging. We do not believe, however, that capital punishment will be inflicted upon any of them. MITCHELL, MEAGHER and several other fellow insurrectionists underwent the same formality, but were only banished after all, and there can be little doubt their subsequent escape was connived at by those in whose custody they were placed. The same course will probably be adopted in the case of these misguided dupes of ROBERTS and SWEENEY. Though—if the British government were politic enough to wish to conciliate the people of the United States and to paralyze all future attempts by our Irish fellow-citizens to invade the Provinces—unconditional pardons, extended to LYNCH and his associates, would speedily send them back to this country, never to trouble the peace and quiet of our neighbors more.

The main point deserving attention in these trials is the rigorous regard paid in England and its dependences to an enforcement, even if it be only nominal, of the statutes the Parliament has once enacted. If a man commit a crime, he is brought to the bar of justice, and, on conviction, he is informed of the fate his crime involves. Circumstances may cause that fate to be averted, but he and society have been taught a useful lesson. The question arises whether it would not have been well after the suppression of the rebellion, to have vindicated our laws on the subject of treason in the same way. Would it not have been a wholesome warning and a dignified assertion of power on the part of our Government, if they had tried some of the leading rebels, while it was possible to have empanneled juries who would have found them guilty? Thus might have been established, as a bulwark of future National safety, the fact that traitors really could put themselves in peril. Subsequent clemency would not have weakened the force of the example.

A KERNEL IN THE CHAFF.

The New York speech of Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS, like all his strong and passionate utterances, has attracted the attention of readers of the public papers for four or five days past. Its style is better than its sentiments. The minds are few, of the many that peruse it, that will give it the accord of their approval, either in its general drift or in its denunciatory details. Its flowing sentences are much like the liquid issues of Vesuvius or Macuna Loa, copious, brilliant and scorching to every thing that they touch.

But we have discovered one good idea in it, nevertheless, which the formidable surroundings should not be permitted to hide or blacken, one little flower blossoming on the edge of the lava. It is this:

"The South must be won to the capital and to the energy, to the brains and to the hands of the North; it must be a free passage and a free dwelling place to the Northern brains and Northern capital, as the West has been."

This is the true theory. Its practicability is the only question that suggests any difficulty. What is needed to an entire and happy union is homogeniety. The want of this has been the prolific source of disputes, angry passions and violent collisions. The people of the Southern have not been and are not now like those of the Northern States, in energy, brain, habits or capital. The war, which was a consequence of that diversity, has done nothing to effect its immediate correction, and a sectional press is doing its utmost, under the impulse of passions invigorated by the contest, to maintain that diversity, and to prevent by approach to sentiments and tone of mind homogeneous with those of the North. To the extent of its influences, this, of course, delays the assimilation which is essential to relations of friendship and confidence.

Then we say the war has done nothing to effect an immediate homogeniety. We at the same time maintain that one of its incidental results has been to destroy the cause which has heretofore mainly produced the difference between the two sections of our country. The moral change that the abrogation of slavery must produce in the Southern people, is one, however, that will only manifest itself and develope. Even if there were no positive resistance, such as we have referred to, the assimilation could not be rationally anticipated as an immediate result. The institution has existed long. Its influence has permeated all conditions of society in one way or another. It is incorporated with the interests, habits and the very brains of the people. And the first effects of its abrogation are bewilderment and aversion, rather than either graceful acquiescence or any drawing towards those whom they regard as the occasion of its overthrow. A generation, and perhaps a longer time, must elapse before the fruits of the abolition of slavery shall be fully seen, in the homogeniety of the American people, North and South.

Vengeful passions, sectional feuds and a few unscrupulous politicians may retard it, but they are not so formidable an agency of discord and mischief in the case, as slavery has been, and at the rate of their operations thus far, they will soon fret themselves into insignificance and contempt. But in order to secure and expedite the homogeniety requisite to a pleasant union, freedom must be real—freedom of opinion and speech, freedom of intercourse and residence, freedom of suffrage and business—between the North and the South, and in both no local laws or popular combinations must be allowed to interfere with the commingling of the people, or with their safe and peaceable residence and enjoyment in any portion of the country which they may see fit to choose. Common laws must be the rule and the protection of all classes, in all the States.

By this process, for which the decisions of the war have prepared the way, the divisive and sectionalising influence of slavery will be eliminated in due time, from the scenes of the people that it has so long injured, and the assimilation to Northern energy, habits and brains will at length be complete, to the great advantage of both sections of the country.

THE CONDEMNED FENIANS.

MR. SEWARD appeals earnestly to the British authorities in Canada for the exercise of clemency and forgiveness towards the Fenians resting under sentence of death; and he says he does so with more frankness and zeal because it was what was asked at our hands for the rebels, and by none more earnestly than by the Government and statesmen of Great Britain. The distinguished Secretary seems to write in no expectation of denial, but as though he felt sure of his ground. It is to be hoped that he may not be disappointed. If the British Government has a proper eye to the future, it will not refuse to be merciful to the condemned Fenians—whose offense, at the very worst, is but political. Whatever we may think of Fenianism, as we have understood it, no one can doubt that the execution of these men would cause it to spread like wildfire in the country, and perhaps lead to serious complications in our relations with England. It would give the Fenians, in their threatened enterprises across the border, something real to go on, and impose on our Government a severe task, if incursions were prevented. For every Fenian hanged, thousands would rise up to avenge the proceeding. Right or wrong, such would be the fact—and whether this state of things shall be realized, rests with the British Government.

ADVANTAGES OF CHANGE.

A speech was made at the late Telegraphic Banquet in England by Lord STANLEY—eldest son of the Earl of Derby —in which he urged that frequent changes in the Cabinet tended to the public advantage. His theory was that, by this means, young men and fresh ideas were absorbed into politics, strengthening them, preventing stagnation and giving them a sweeter savor. This idea had evidently been forcibly impressed upon the speaker's mind by the prolonged absence from office of the party to which he now belongs. Probably, if his father can hold the reins of power as long as Lord PALMERSTON did, and keep him in his present position all the time, his opinions on this point may undergo some modification. It should be remembered, however, when he talks of "young men," he means those of his own age—forty-two or thereabouts. He hasn't quite reached the American view of juvenility in statesmanship. By the way, Lord STANLEY's career has not been so entirely consistent as he could have made it, if he had tried. For that matter, he has faithfully followed in the footsteps of his sire. Commencing life by a tour through the United States, he returned to England a thorough Liberal and attached himself to the Whig influential party which followed the lead of Messrs BRIGHT and COBDEN. Thence he drifted into the ranks of the Peelites—so-called after the late Sir ROBERT PEEL—becoming a special disciple of Mr. GLADSTONE. Continuing to swing around the circle, he at last finds himself—where all the hereditary traditions of his family would naturally attract him—prominent among the most unyielding Tories. Mr. DISRAELI has been his latest mentor. Notwithstanding the trammels of party discipline, however, he possesses enlarged views, and has not entirely forgotten the lessons he received in early life. If his father were out of the way, he and Mr. DISRAELI would probably make the Tories the real party of Progress and Reform in England, and leave to the old hide-bound Whigs the unenviable reputation of being the party of reactionary conservatism.

ON A HIGH KEY.

In the Seventh District of Georgia there is to be a special election for member of Congress, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of W. T. WOLFORD. Dr. JAMES P. HAMELETON, of Atlanta, has announced himself as a candidate, in a card which is pitched decidedly in a high key. He sets out with the somewhat startling declaration—"I think the crisis of the great North American Republic is near at hand." The Doctor evidently thinks he is evidently just the man for the "crisis." Hear him:

"Let us, therefore, keep the faith, but express no regret for the past, only the failure to establish Southern Independence.

"I chosen to represent the 7th District of Georgia in the Congress of the United States, I shall only subscribe to an oath to faithfully support the Constitution."

The following paragraphs constitute the meat of his card, and we present them with the remark, that it will be a good while before the writer obtains a seat in the United States House of Representatives:

"The Congress which is to assemble at Washington City, on the first Monday in December next, will either plunge the country into revolution and anarchy, or else, in that threatened event, the fear of financial ruin may induce the North to consent that the Southern States be permitted to enjoy their ancient rights under the Constitution.

"The policy of the present Radical Congress means WAR, ruin, and degradation to every cherished right and interest of the South.

"Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, has alone shown a disposition to give back to the South the forms of Constitutional liberty, and so long as he is manifest that he is willing to treat the late Southern Confederacy as on equal with foreign States, it is the duty of the whole South to award him a cordial support. But as the South has no voice in the Legislative Department of the Government, let us remain true to the terms of the surrender, true to the Constitution, true to ourselves, and true to our traditionary fame. Truancy and servility are servility never yet, in the history of the world, won back lost rights. Submission will secure for us only the pity of our friends and the contempt of our enemies. Let us, then, be calm, but firm, for there is no party in the North strong enough to help the South acquire her full measure of her rights under the Constitution.

"Let us then claim nothing but what the Constitution gives us! Let us make no concession but what is clearly warranted by the Constitution! And by all means, let us spurn all efforts to amend or change the Constitution! Let us oppose New England radicalism under every form and guise! Let us obey the laws, pay the taxes; but under no circumstances apologise for the nearly unanimous given the re-election of the best government the world ever saw at Salt Rock and other places too numerous to think of! Let us never be ashamed to be called traitors or inferiors!

"Let us, then, manfully, boldly, fearlessly and defiantly, if we choose, that the South in her effort to establish a Southern Confederacy, was guilty of no crime, and although she failed, simply in the exercise of an inalienable right, in reviving principles and cause of which was the noblest, the greatest, the most rights cous and glorious for which any people ever battled! Nothing fawning, fawning and apologizing has done the South no good. Only let it but blood and plunder will satisfy the radical mind."

THE EXPECTED UNION VICTORY IN NEW YORK—ITS PROBABLE EFFECT.

The New York *Times* expresses confidence in a Union victory at the election in that State next week—an expectation that is "predicated upon the conviction of the American people, that it were madness to intrust to the Democracy the settlement of the grave and delicate questions resulting from the war." On the probable effect of such a victory, the *Times* expresses itself in the following language:

"A Republican victory in New York will do more than all else to set us on the path of our political future. Of the difficulties that may arise from any refusal of the people to accept the terms tendered by Congress, it were premature to speak. But so far as its practicable working is concerned, we hold that if the verdict of this State harmonize with the verdict already pronounced by other States, the President will find himself compelled to recede from his position in regard to the Amendment, and to terminate the unfortunate differences which have crippled the authority of the Government," was made with some actual knowledge in the premises. In the same connection, we have a report that Mr. JOHNSON has sent agents into the South to obtain private information of the real sentiments of the people, and perhaps prepare the way for the action indicated by the *Times*.

But we find in the report letter of Secretary BROWNING, and the tone of the Administration organs, much to qualify this supposition. It should be observed, however, that the President has from the first hesitated to clothe Democratic papers with authority to speak for him, and that he occasionally makes a show of keeping up the "National Union" idea—probably more as an anchor at windward than as an indication of adherence to principle. Mr. JOHNSON is never troubled about appearing inconsistent, and were he to change about and come out for the Amendment—a proposition he is known to have weighed in his mind—it would be an act of no greater inconsistency than many others since he came into the Presidency. It is to be hoped editor of the *Times* speaks with knowledge equal to the positiveness of his language.

PIKE COUNTY OFFICIAL.—The official vote in Pike county has at length been received at Harrisburg. CLYMER received 1,084 votes and GEARY 360 votes—leaving a Democratic majority of 724. This leaves Gen. GEARY's majority in the State, without the soldiers' vote, 17,135.

Great Advance in the Price of Corn.

The Chicago *Republican*, of Monday, says: "During the past week there has been great excitement on change in this city in consequence of the extraordinary rise which has taken place in the price of corn in all the leading markets of the world. On the 1st of September, No. 1 corn was sold in this market at 80c per bushel; on the 1st of October, it had risen to 95c, and on the 27th (Saturday last,) it rose to 83c per bushel! This is an advance of 38c per bushel within two months! This, too, in the face of an advance in freights to Buffalo within the same period of 9c per bushel.

"While a portion of this advance in the price of corn is due to damage in some sections by early frost, it is mainly attributable to a general failure of the crops in Great Britain, and a great advance in prices in Liverpool. On the 21st of August last, corn was quoted in Liverpool at 28s 3d per quarter, and on Friday last (October 26), it had risen to 33s per quarter—an advance, within eight weeks, of 5s per quarter."

The following table shows the prices of flour and grain in the Chicago market on Saturday last, compared with the prices on the corresponding date of 1865:

	Oct. 27, '66.	Oct. 28, '65.
Flour, spring extras	$10 00@12 25	$7 50@8 75
Wheat, No. 1 spring	1 47@1 47½	1 45@1 45
Corn, No. 1	0 83@0 83½	0 47@0 48
Oats, No. 1	0 37@0 37½	0 31@0 31½
Rye, No. 1	0 96@0 98	0 59@0 61
Barley	0 72@0 78	0 68@0 70

According to the above table, as compared with last year, prices are $3 00@3 50 per barrel higher on flour, 75@76c per bushel on wheat, 36@40c on corn, 15@15½c on oats, 49c on rye, and 28c on barley.

Lower California Colonization Scheme.

Is the scheme reform in the following, the one which the Detroit *Post* referred to, in connection with Secretary Seward's management of the Mexican question?

"The grant for the colonization of the vacant lands of Lower California is an American company, consisting of C. R. Garrison, Caleb Cushing, William G. Fargo, General Butler, Francis Morris, E. S. Sanford, Wm. H. Tracy, George Wilkes, and others, has recently been confirmed by the Juarez Government, and the parties recently received their formal order of possession through the Mexican Minister at Washington. This grant, it may be recollected, was made anterior to the arrival of Maximilian in Mexico; consequently its title is held to be without objection, and also that the grant to an American company makes it an American interest which is entitled to American protection. The colonists are authorized to make all necessary laws and regulations for their government, provided they do not conflict with the constitutional and general laws of the Republic. The articles of agreement are very liberal to the people interested, it being now the Mexican policy to encourage the colonization of American citizens for the development of the resources of the country."

A Coup D'Etat.

The New Orleans *Picayune*, in a sober, well-considered article, in speaking of the October elections, makes the following extraordinary admission:

"Circumstances strongly tend to the conclusion the inconsiderate and premature broaching of the idea of a Presidential *coup d'etat* or denial of the constitutionality of Congress has much to do in detracting from Democratic strength by frightening a certain class of conservatives to the opposite side."

NEW FUEL FOR STEAMSHIPS.—A series of important experiments with Richardson's method of burning mineral oil as a fuel for steamships and steam engines was terminated recently at Woolwich (Eng.) Dockyard, with quite successful success. The grounds of the highest quality that has ever been evaporated by the consumption of the best steam coals; upwards of eighteen pounds of water has now been evaporated continuously for many hours together from the ordinary temperature of the feed inboard. The trial with other rock oils, though not reaching quite so high a figure, have been such as to prove the superiority of mineral oil over coal, and the perfect capability of maintaining the highest fire without the slightest cessation or diminution of the steam pressure until the complete exhaustion of the store of fire.

MANUFACTURE OF STEEL CASTINGS.—Hitherto great inconvenience in the casting of steel has arisen from the metal not filling up into parts of the mould, in consequence of gases being retained in it; again, by the present method, crystals are formed in the cooling of the steel. It is claimed that the method of Messrs. Taylor and Fernie, of Leeds, obviates both these defects. Their invention consists in imparting numerous percussive blows to the box in which the casting is being effected, and in sustaining those blows from the moment the steel is run in until it is set. The percussion agitates the steel, keeps it longer alive, sends it into all the corners and parts of the mould, and prevents the formation of crystals.—*London Mining Journal.*

NAPOLEON.—Says a Paris letter: Napoleon's physical maladies, which are somewhat complicated, have all been helped by his absence from St. Cloud, and business decisions and good sea air of Biarritz. Nothing of his chronic diseases is radically cured. The deeper fear of those nearest His Majesty, who watch intelligently, is that the tendency of his as yet physical maladies points fearfully toward "a dying a tog;" that the brain will yield before these attacks on the body.

The extent of the Paris Exposition building may be imagined, from the statement that it is proposed to have a sort of omnibus arrangement, by which to convey visitors through its corridors. The conveyances are, however, to be perambulating chairs, and by payment of moderate fares the less vigorous portion of humanity may view the wonders seated—in panorama, as it were.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The New York Bank statement on Monday, was much more favorable than for some weeks past. The loans show a decrease of about $5,000,000, deposits $2,000,000, and legal tenders, $800,000. The specie increases about $300,000. There is no currency going to the West at present, and very little to the South.

The Brussels *Independence* states that the Duke de Persigny has addressed a memorial to the Emperor, containing advice and suggestions as to a new policy, and amongst other things the issue of a loan of a milliard of francs (forty millions sterling) for works of peace. This pacific sum, however, would include a hundred millions for the conversion of muskets. The rest would be devoted to effecting the conversion of the Mexican Loan into government stock, assisting the sufferers from the inundations, giving work to laborers and especially providing for unforeseen events. It is added that General Fleury and Baron Haussmann approve of this scheme, and have recommended it to the Emperor.

Another effort is to be made by the descendants of Anneche Jans to obtain possession of the immense amount of real estate in New York now held by the Trinity Church corporation. It is estimated to be worth, at the present time, the snug sum of $60,000,000. It would, doubtless, be for the advantage of the city if the suit should succeed, as in the hands of the ecclesiastical corporation the property has not contributed as it should have done, to the beauty and substantial wealth of the city. It is not believed, however, that the contestants will be able to wrest the prize from the firm grasp of Trinity, as no little difficulty will be experienced in those claiming to be heirs, in tracing their descent from the original Jans.

The foreign importations at New York, for last week have been heavy for the season. Dry goods, $3,649,937, general merchandise, $2,248,849; Total $5,857,777. Articles of luxury are a more conspicuous feature than usual, but the near approach of the holidays, perhaps, explains it. Money is plenty, and nothing can prevent it from going to buy up all the nick knacks and fancy things our foreign relations can send to market between now and Christmas. Take the following, for example: Jewelry, $70,874; Watches, $61,619; Fancy Goods, $91,581; Perfumery, $9,032; Toys, $20,726; Wines, $27,542; Champagne, $1,602; Brandy, $5,893; Cigars, $5,341; fruits, about $1,000 a week.

A report has spread in Washington that the disbursing officer of the War Department and his bureaus, Mr. Potts, has left town, and will not return until about the middle of next month; and that in consequence of his absence no pay merits will be made to clerks for October on the first of next month.

The New York *Tribune* of Thursday says: It is stated that a bank of large capital in Utiscity has recently sold a portion of its privilege to issue circulation to a small bank for a compensation, and that the Controller of the Currency has ratified the transfer. This may be in accordance with the spirit of the national banking law, but to prudent people it looks like opening the door for a good deal of "wild cat" circulation.

The Paris correspondent of the New York *Home Journal* writes under date of October 19: "The Imperial Jeffries has been at work, by his own ingenious process, to dye the locks of a carrot color, and bedaub the complexion with red and white liquid cement—bear it, ye graces, and tremble—the peerless Eugenie, alas, has grown fat. Yes, it is the plain, unvarnished truth, and, consequently, now, no one can be a belle in Paris, unless fat, fair and forty five. It is not, however, the figure alone of Her Majesty which has taken to *embonpoint*: her features have, also, lost their delicacy, and she has become 'moon-faced' as any Eastern bourd. The *embonpoint* is not so decided in the case of the Emperor, however, is by no means so satisfactory as that of his imperial partner, for, while she is daily increasing in size, he is dwindling away, a martyr, it is said, to a very distressing and painful disease. But, though so great a sufferer, Napoleon still attends to public business."

It was stated in a literary periodical some years ago that a New York publisher fought the author of a certain book from spring to fall, and finally surrendered from sheer inability to resist importunity any longer. After the book was stereotyped he offered every inducement to another publisher to take it off his hands, but without success. In despair he finally published it, and, to his surprise, it took like wildfire. From all rumors current at the time of its publication were true, Uncle Tom's Cabin had a narrow escape from rejection. When the critic of Jewett & Co. read the chapters of the story as they appeared in the National Era, he was disappointed, considering them in book form would not be warranted as a business enterprise. His wife, however, insisted that the book would sell, and insisted so strenuously that he reconsidered it to the extent of giving it a year's trial, and is said to be a good defense against either sabre, bayonet or bullet.

Judge Merriman, of Wilmington, North Carolina, in a recent charge to the Grand Jury, alluded to the freedmen, and stated that not only was a sound morality enjoined upon the people to aid and assist them in improving their condition, by counsel, advice and other means, but civilization and sound policy dictate the same course.

A satisfactory arrangement was made, and a schedule of freights has been entered into which will give a thorough connection to trade and travel between Norfolk and Memphis.

The storm on sunday evening, of last week, was particularly severe in the neighborhood of the little village of Larkinsburg, Clay County, Illinois. But one house in the town was left standing, and some five or six houses in the vicinity completely destroyed. The house of a Mr. Hughes, lately in Xenia, was blown down, his daughter was killed, and himself badly wounded.

PERSONAL.

—A Washington letter speaks as follows of Secretary Stanton:—Pertinent to the withdrawal of Secretary Stanton, I wish to say in justice to him that the statement that he had expressed a desire to be sent as Minister to Spain, is incorrect. It is quite possible that the President intends to tender him that mission. But that he desires to go there, or to any other foreign Court, is a mistake. I don't believe there is a foreign mission, or any other office, in the gift of United Governments, that he will accept, when he retires from his present position. And as it has been inferred, that for reasons of personal safety he desired to retire from the War office, under diplomatic safe conduct, I take the liberty of asserting that no such thought is of the kind. I confess that I found it difficult to believe that he was that kind of a man. Having always acted, as Secretary of War, from the strongest convictions of right and justice, he could scarcely afford to admit, at this last moment, that his action had ever been otherwise by evincing a fear of the personal consequences. On the contrary, his official conduct will, in time, bring its own vindication. If personal resentment and hatred for the present attempt to tarnish the well-earned fame of the Secretary of War, he need only wait for the justice which future years will be sure to bring him. The world will have been a year shorter and he been called to the War office a year sooner.

—The Philadelphia *Press* of Monday says: "The illness of the Rev. T. H. Stockton, pastor of the Church of the New Testament, still continues. It seems that his health is slowly declining.

—Histori closed her engagements in New York for the present with a Macbeth matinee Saturday afternoon. The jam of crinoline and "new pretty bonnets" on the occasion was tremendous. The receipts for tickets amounted to $4,200. She goes to Boston next week. After performing there she will come back to New York, play a few nights, and then proceed to Philadelphia, (say about the 27th of November).

—A fleet of seven ocean steamers left New York on Saturday, between the hours of 12 and 3 A. M., viz: The Arago, for Southampton and Havre; City of Washington, for Queenstown and Liverpool; Iowa, for Glasgow and Liverpool; General Meade, for Galveston, Texas; General Meade, New Orleans; San Salvador, Savannah, and Saragossa, for Charleston. The family of General Dix, Minister to France, is on board the Arago, and the General himself will follow in the course of another fortnight or so.

—A Paris paper says "the Empress of the French has just given a testimony of the devotion she feels for the 'miraculous Virgin of the Church of Notre Dame-des-Victoires.' For some days past could be seen there a magnificent lamp bearing the initials 'L. N.,' and which is to burn perpetually before the high altar. It is a present from her majesty, to which is said to be attached a vow relative to her family."

—Princess Murat arrived in Boston on Wednesday, on her way from France to Florida, where, before the war, she possessed a large amount of property in negroes and lands. The Emperor Napoleon has given her a pension of 20,000 francs a year. She is a granddaughter of Joachim Murat, once King of Naples; her great grandmother was a sister of Washington.

—Hon. E. B. Washburn, of the Galena (Ill.) district, and well known as the special friend of General Grant in Congress, has not recovered from the illness which compelled him to ask leave of absence before the close of the last session, and is in a condition so critical that his physicians insist on absolute rest, and abstinence from all political excitement.

—A few Sundays ago, the Rev. E. H. Chapin, after reading half a dozen notices from the pulpit, paused a moment, threw both hands upon the stand, holding the closed hymn-book in one hand, with a forefinger marking the places, and with just the least bit of humor in his manner, made another announcement. He had received an anonymous letter during the week. He did not usually notice such things, but this was courteously worded and appeared to be sincere in its character. It contained a request, he said, that he should preach from the text: "Thus saith the Lord, let us eat, drink and be merry to-day, for to-morrow we die." "I should be happy," he continued, "to preach a top;" that the brain will yield before these attacks on the body.

The extent of the Paris Exposition building may be imagined, from the statement that it is proposed to have a sort of omnibus arrangement, by which to convey visitors through its corridors. The conveyances are, however, to be perambulating chairs, and by payment of moderate fares the less vigorous portion of humanity may view the wonders seated—in panorama, as it were.

COLORADO.

To the Editor of the Commercial.

Having endeavored, in my former articles, to convey an idea of the geographical situation, physical characteristics, and gold resources of Colorado, I come next to a presentation of her silver resources. Distinct silver bearing lodes are of very late discovery. Tradition informs us that the Silver Mines of South America were discovered accidentally. A hunter ascending the mountain side, laid hold of a shrub to aid him, which becoming disengaged, exposed to his bewildered gaze the shining ore. Those of Colorado are of almost similar accidental discovery. Late in the fall of 1864, a party of prospectors in crossing the Range from Summit into Clear Creek county, lost their animals, on the head waters of the Snake River. In searching for them, they came upon what proved to be the outcropping of a lode. Securing some of the ore, assays showed it to be very rich in silver, ranging from one to three thousand dollars per ton of ore. The following year there was a rush for the silver region and the country embracing the sources of Snake River and Ten Mile Creek in Summit, and South Clear Creek and South Platte River, in Clear Creek counties, has since become a hive of busy prospecters, developing what is destined to prove one of the richest silver producing localities in the world, on account of the number, extent and value of the lodes. The distance on the east side of the Range are Argentine and Griffith. Already in the last mentioned district, the following named companies areat work, and have their improvements completed and in process of completion, to wit:—The "Pioneer Silver Mining Company," the "Pine Silver Mining Company," the "Washington Mining Association," the "Argentine Silver Mining and Exploring Company," have made their first shipment of twenty-four pounds of silver bullion on the 25 h of September last, the "Sonora Mining Company," the "Sherman Mountain Silver Mining Company," the "Bohemian Mining and Smelting Company," the "Georg-town Silver Smelting Company," and one or two others, of Philadelphia companies. The Village of Georgetown is the central point of this activity, present and prospective, and with its surroundings, is perhaps one of the most picturesque locations on the American continent. In a former article I have said the present mining field of Colorado was embraced in a region extending thirty by about one hundred and twenty-five miles, in a northeast and southwest direction, and that two distinct local centers, called respectively the "Gregory Mines" and the "South Park Mines." These localities are separated by a distance of seventy five miles, the intervening country being, until within a couple of years, a terra incognita, for the want of communication passing around and not through it. It is this neglected, or rather neglected, region that is now discovered to be a network of marvelously rich silver lodes. The argentiferous galena ores present, several of which, from four hundred different lodes, give an average yield of one hundred and twenty two dollars in silver per ton of ore, ranging from twenty to six thousand dollars per ton of ore. Working results have given at the rate of one hundred and sixty dollars per ton of ore. Specimens of the ores are found, and also ruby silver ores, samples of the latter showing, by assay, sixty per cent. of silver.

The remarkable feature of this new silver field, in addition to its producing all the known varieties of rich silver ores, is the number of lodes and their individual magnitude. They seem thus far to be nearly all main lodes, few spurs or cliff shoots as yet occurring. Mr. Rale, of the Pine Grove Mining Company, who was formerly engaged in Mexican mining, testifies that he considers them precisely similar to the Mexican veins in regularity, general appearance and in contents, but that one difference was very manifest, in which in Mexico there was usually found a strong calcareous gangue, here there were many. Here ores presented as having no gangue, but in some instances a mountain of quartz, forming the wall of the lode. Mr. Rale considers the Colorado ores of a richer character than the Mexican mines, in general appearance and in contents, but that one difference was very manifest, in which in Mexico there was usually found a strong calcareous gangue, here there were many. Here ores presented as having no doubt but these mines will prove as rich as those of Mexico, and certainly link they are much more numerous.

The coming season will show results that will, in the opinion of the writer, startle the country; results that will eclipse the gold product of Colorado, great as it is destined to become. And why should not this become a great silver producing region. In the middle of these personally interested as to the mineral characteristics of that country, there is no doubt. It is only because the mineral has so much associated for self-regions with the production of the precious metals, that a doubt exists at all. Gold and silver are the two metals most our doors should be a place, containing such boundless treasure.

We should search for precious metals where nature most directly points. Gold and silver is found more or less in all gyritic and galena ores of the United States, especially in copper ores, but in such small quantities as not to pay for the cost of reduction. Their native individuality is that of quartz, which has a volcanic origin. The value of a mine, then, depends much upon its nature. If its formation is igneous, it is most valuable, as its dimensions and richness are more likely to remain. The most eminent authorities assert that the Rocky Mountains are the legitimate localities for true gold and silver bearing ores. Their peculiar geological characteristics prove their early origin, and that the deposits are true fissures. They exhibit the true plutonic ores. The contents of the main lodes here are vomited forth from the hypothetical depths below. The silver fields now discovered in Colorado, a short distance from the belt of gold veins, are in value beyond any in the known world, and the results there in a few years will constitute an epoch in the history of silver mining. Were it generally known how rich and inviting the silver fields there are, he should witness an attention and investment there more conspicuous than any exhibited before during the present age. An experiment of moderate means is inviting and will pay.

We find a belt of white gold veins in Colorado, surpassing in richness any in the known world. The richest silver mines of the world are those of highest elevation. It is the case of Mexico, and the mines of Great Potosi, which have produced over one thousand millions of dollars, are at a height exceeding that of Mont Blanc. Those of Colorado are at an elevation of 8,000 to 10,000 feet, yet in the vicinity of most fertile parks, and rivaling streams. They have been examined by those familiar with the richest districts of Mexico, who agree that they are fully equal to any they have ever seen. In fact, superior in their surface indications, lasting within a few feet of their surface distinct veins in some instances to a width of three to five feet, of the purest argentiferous Galena ore. Galena is one of the most economical silver ores, as the value of the silver may be readily obtained by smelting.

CARLOTTA.—A letter by the last steamer, speaking of Empress Carlotta, says: The fixed idea that she is surrounded by Mexican assassins has taken full possession of her diseased mind, but the sorrow which bears this first bitter monomaniac fruit is deep rooted in the memory, of long growth now, intertangled with all her moral and mental past, all the more tenacious and horribly inexuinant because of the natural strength of the soil in which it grows. Even could the eminent 'alienist,' who was sent for from Germany in vain to set to this unfortunate patient, find in his pharmacopeia some sweet oblivious antidote to lull to rest in the bosom of the perilous stuff whose cumulated weight has at last broken this noble lady's heart, and rage out the written troubles of her brain—how keen from the convalescent invalid the sad dealing news that comes to her, look as fate, past with post, from Mexico, and her hardly less sad weaker half there? The great danger is that the onslaught of the falsely sick Mexican empire, on whose success she had set her life, would again overcome her.

AN IMMENSE FISH.—The other day, according to a Boston paper, a horse mackerel was found struggling in shallow water inside the sea wall at the foot of Bremen street, East Boston. It was towed ashore near the Atlantic Works, and there measured, it being ten feet in length, seven in circumference, and weighed between eight hundred and one thousand pounds. It is supposed it got inside of the wall through one of the gaps, and was unable to get out again, owing to the return of the tide.

THE report that Governor Wells intends to reconvene the Louisiana Convention of 1864 is not improbable, as its members are desirous that its legality should be tested, not by a Rebel mob but by the Courts. If the Convention should reassemble we shall await with anxiety Mr. Johnson's course, and it is to be earnestly hoped that he will not again permit the massacre of its members and friends.

Sweet Cider All the Year Round.

Neutral Sulphite of Lime,
Neutral Sulphite of Lime,
Neutral Sulphite of Lime,
Neutral Sulphite of Lime,
Neutral Sulphite of Lime,
Neutral Sulphite of Lime,

One package of the above at 25 cents, will keep one barrel of cider sweet all the year round. Sold wholesale and retail at the lowest rates, by McCLARRAN & McKENNAN, Druggists, 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth street. oct

IMMEDIATE RELIEF.

A CURE AT LAST!

METCALFE'S

Great Rheumatic Remedy,

FOR

Rheumatism, Neuralgia Gout, Nervous Headaches, and Pains in the Head or Face.

This preparation is entirely new, having been in use only a few months; yet, in no single instance has it been known to fail. The first dose, "Large Pill," invariably relieves the pain, and, thrice repeated, effects a cure.

It not only relieves the most excruciating agony; but, when the system is once confined to bed for months, a few doses will frequently carry off the attack in two or three days; and in many cases of extreme torture, relief has been obtained in a few hours. In all other cases the sufferer has been restored to health in a short space of time.

The great charm of METCALFE'S RHEUMATIC REMEDY is its simplicity necessary to cure the most violent attacks of Rheumatism, Neuralgia Gout, Nervous Headaches, and all similar complaints. In

The Daily Commercial

WONDROUS AUTUMN TIME.

O, the o'ft-time charm o' year!
We've calm while blue skies bend above,
We've crimson-tinted leaves, trees here
While man in sifting of the sheaf of songs,
And all, green tints are with sharper tongues,
And below grow thin and deep.

We wakened by the shrilling sound
Of the sharp sky the skies the ground,
Through Nature's flowering heart,
Or where the forest harvest home,
Then down the echoing valleys come,
From laughing hills apart.

How calm a splendor over lies
With its tints in a waking eyes,
O, wondrous Autumn time!
Like the glory round a good man's head
When angels light about his bed
And waken thoughts sublime.

And who could dream on soft, sweet light,
Were herald of the year's dark night,
And the North wind's stormy breath—
That all these hints of red and gold,
Burning through every sparry fold,
Were signs of nature's death!

Ah, me! they coming stirs the sense,
All every portal calling thence
The troops of awe and fear
We think a presence of day gone by,
And days that is all seeming fly—
Knowing these errant here.

We cannot with the swallow flee,
Nor skim the gloomy days that be
So full of white, su ve;
We plant his our valient hand,
Across dark seas where come bright hand
Call us from the deeps below.

To a art the gloomy spirit of all
The wondrous year's short rise and fall
Within the glass of Time
To a world in our creation's bound
When not the third race earth swing round,
Rambling in her prime.

Born when the black pine grow crowned the hills,
And where is now the one sail that flits
The elm trees rugged spires
When were the lindens snow-white crown,
And o'ermist spires fell softly down
Among the golden farms.

Still thy dread pilgrims as of old,
The silvan hills and vales enfold
Of all the sprouting land;
And o'er it a sweet fond home bright and mild
As the air to shed at a child,
To scared no wish a brand.

And still man's conscious spirit feels,
While far and wide the east wind peals,
To look a kindred death,
(While as in prayer all heaven is bowed)
One hill and vale blowing loud,
The Autumn silent of breath.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

To Cook Egg Plant.—Cut the egg in very thin slices, soak in salt water ten or fifteen minutes, prepare a batter as for fritters, dip the slices in and fry in butter a nice brown. Salt and pepper to the taste before dipping in the batter.

If any of our readers know of a better or different way of preparing this excellent vegetable for the table, we should be happy to hear from them.

Mince Mince Pie.—One cup chopped tucker, one cup chopped raisins, two cups ter, one cup sugar, one-half cup molas-s, one-half cup vinegar, two table-spoon-ls butter; spice same as mince pie. The ove makes four pies.

Apple Jelly.—Take a peck of nice icy apples, pare and core them, put in a n with two quarts of water; boil them ntly, but not too much; strain the juice rough a bag or seive; to every pint add ee-quarters of a pound of loaf sugar and rind of a lemon pared very thin.

The Queen of Puddings.—Take one t of nice bread crumbs, add one quart milk, one cup of sugar, the yolk of four s, well beaten, the rind of a fresh lemon, ted fine, a piece of butter the size of an g; bake until well done. Now beat whites of the four eggs to a stiff froth, ling a teacupful of powdered sugar in ich has been previously stirred the juice lemon. Spread over the pudding in a ver jelly (any kind to the taste), then pour whites of the eggs over, and place in oven until lightly browned. Serve h cold cream. It is the richest pudding own to the science of cookery.

Apicia Pudding.—Take four tablespoonfuls of tapioca, one quart of milk, r eggs, reserving the whites of two of m for frosting, one tablespoonful of su-. Soak the tapioca over night in a little ter, then boil the milk and pour over it, when it is nearly cold add the sugar, l eggs, previously well beaten, flavor to taste and bake one hour. After it nes from the oven and has cooled a litpour on it a frosting made with the ites of the two eggs and one half pound powdered sugar, well beaten together; serves as a sauce, and will be found remely fine.

AMERICA.

[From the London Saturday Review.]

The public language of American politics requires a special canon interpretation reserve is an inadequate term for phrawhich expess not only all that the speakmeans, but a great deal more. It is assed in Europe that responsible statesa have a serious purpose in every hint lissatisfaction or menace. When the peror Napoleon, at the beginning of , informed the Austrian Embassador he regretted the divergent policy of two Imperial Courts, he was rightly erstood to give notice of the war which owed in the Spring. Mr. Seward tells iblic meeting that he is prepared to go ar with England, Spain, or Mexico, his audience applauds his rhetorical y without supposing for a moment that volves a revelation of his policy. The sident himself has no hesitation in deing as an unconstitutional and unerpsible body a Congress which he has refused acknowledged as legal in messages, gislation, and by occasional rejection s bills.

he leaders of the Senate and House of resentatives, and some of the Governor of States, are not less intemperate in r attacks upon the alleged traitor who the meantime represents the Republic a and abroad. It is the custom of the ntry to exaggerate every opinion and ng, because the ultimate power rests the half-educated and wholly unreliness of the population, the moderation real want of taste is balanced by pression of more than average good e. Bluster and bombast are admired ncessions to custom, but they are not pted literally.

American suspects for a moment that President will refuse to collect the s because they have been duly voted by gress which represents only a portion e States, and the Radical leaders who end that Mr. Johnson has betrayed Union were only a few months since ious to adopt him as their candidate for next Presidential election. Mr. Seward declaration of his willingness to comany crime which might be agreeable to people admits of a plausible excuse in necessities of patriotic oratory. It was argument for restoring the Union that Secretary of State signified the readiness of the Southern States as the condition dent of effective action against foreign-

Like Falconbridge after the return of ost nobles, Mr. Seward was willing eet "the four quarters of the world in s," as soon as "these our princes" or sovereign States have come home n." Any unnecessary profession of a of peace and justice, or of a regard for national courtesy, would jar against rican feeling too harshly to be openly rded by a judicious statesman.

KEEPING APPLES.

A practical man relates his experience llows: In the fall of 1863 I had a t many apples, mostly Rambows, and ught I would try an experiment with n, so I buried part of them the same rmers generally bury their potatoes, lling them up in a nice cone shaped and covering them first, with plenty od dry straw, and then with dirt suffit to keep the frost out. They kept y well. I put another lot in a barrel chaff, first a layer of chaff, and then a of apples, until the box was full. heated, and nearly all took the bitter and were worthless. I put another lot e screenings of wheat, mostly chess, rrels, (I don't raise, quite so much s now as then.) These kept pretty but wilted very much, which is a great injury to the taste of them. Another lot I put in barrels, in layers from woods, a layer of leaves, then a layer ples, until the barrel or box was full, kept this best and retained their flavor the best of any. I had some of those bows until the last of April, as sound nice as when put up, and I had them old log house loft the whole winter, not a very tight loft either. If they e the leaves draw the frost out again, are should be taken to keep plenty of s between the apples and the barrel e box. I have been keeping my apin the last named way ever since, and had no trouble about freezing. I believe they could be kept in barrels put up s way, and lay in the orchard all winand come out all right in the spring.

If a Thimblefull of Electricity will Do.

urious incident of ocean telegraphy is related in the London *Times* of Oc-1st:

e contents of a lady's thimble would ly be expected to constitute a very ful instrument. The world scarcehave been thought capable of one of the astonishing feats ever performed by es. The Chairman, however, of the tic Telegraph Company informs us this little instrument has actually ved such a feat. By way of experi-, the engineer of the company joined extremities of the two cables which stretch across the Atlantic, thus ing an immense loop line of three and seven hundred miles. He then ome acid in a lady's silver thimble, bits of zinc and copper, and by this le agency he succeeded in passing h through the whole length in little than a second of time. A few years ow incredible such a statement would sounded! It seems, indeed, that the ility of the feat has taken even elecy by surprise. When a cable was laid across the whole breadth of the ic it was anticipated that an unly high power would be requisite to the current in sufficient force gh such a length. In the first in-e, therefore, they used a battery with cells, and afterward employed five ired cells. But this extraordinary r only injured the cable, and the ent now working between Valentia Hearl's Content with a battery of only ty cells. It is, in fact, remarkable greatly the success of the present year ssipated the supposed difficulties of nt of deep sea telegraph.

The French Empress Seeing the Sights.

During the recent *fetes* at St. Cloud the Empress went into a shed where was shown a wonderful amphibious monster. There he was in a tub of salt water, a veritable seaman, whose appearance would have set Mr. Barnum speculating immediately. The monster was covered with scales; he ate raw chickens and blazing oakum, and he uttered "papa," "mamma," intelligibly enough, but with the approved "monster" articulation. On the approach of the ladies he got suddenly confused, writhed in his tub, and finally burst into a flood of tears. The sea phenomenon had recognized the features of the Empress, though she was deeply veiled, and he did not perform any more that day. From information obtained next day, by order of Her Majesty, it became undeniable that the "monster" envelopes concealed a gentleman bearing one of the brightest names of the old *noblesse*, who had squandered his large fortune, and who from cascade to cascade (as they say in France) had foundered in the tub where he was competing with the phocæ. When utterly ruined, he entered the army; but having disgraced the uniform, he was expelled from his regiment. As a last resource, he went to live with mountebanks to earn a crust of bread. He is about forty. "At that age," thought the Empress, "surely he will put a little water in his wine;" and she resolved to try and effect the salvage of that wreck. She has succeeded so far. The latest news from the "sea man" is that the noble *déclassé* has obtained an humble but honorable situation, which he fulfils to the satisfaction of all, and especially of the august lady who fished him out of the water at the *fete* of St. Cloud.

Honey Ant of Texas.—A Texas paper of a late date speaking of the Honey Ant says: "We have often heard of the 'honey ant' of Texas, but the account seeming so romantic, we have heretofore been hardly able to credit it, but as we now have a specimen before us, furnished by our friend Leo. Smith, of this city, we can no longer have no doubts on the subject. These ants are a medium size between the large and small red ants, and are of a reddish and brown color. Appended to the rear of each one, is a translucent sack or globe filled with pure clear honey of a most delicious flavor. These sacks vary in size on different ants—ranging between the size of a pea kissing and a navy pistol ball. On this sack, at short intervals, are attached thin layers about the length and width of half a grain of rice, and of a dark color, evidently to strengthen and keep it in shape, these interesting animals when they crawl, draw their delicious load after them, and if the sack is empty the honey runs out and they themselves to work to replenish it again. Whether they deposit this honey in their great general reservoir among the rocks, to draw from it as occasion may require, or hold and use it as individual property, we are not informed. He is a curiosity that we believe has heretofore escaped the eyes and pens of our celebrated naturalists."

Change in the Fashions in France.—It is bewildering, and almost ridiculous, says the London *Queen*, to note the change which fashion, of late wrought in the appearance of French ladies. During the last six weeks there has has been a collapse; all the women who strictly follow the fashions appear to have suddenly shrunk, and, to outward appearance, have grown both slimmer and shorter. This is all owing to the decrease in the width of both crinoline and petticoats, and the decrease in length of all out-door dresses; for it is an undisputed fact that a trained skirt adds considerably to the apparent height of the figure. Still, with all their graceful fold and sweeping lines, no sensible woman will regret the disappearance of the absurdly long trains and sweeping dresses which have been worn during the past two years in the streets, for they proved so exceedingly inconvenient and uncleanly. The new fashion is indeed more pleasing and becoming, for it leaves the train for drawing-rooms, and insists on short petticoats in the streets and promenades."

Fall of the Leaf.—The season of the fall of the leaf has come again, with all its sad and salutary teachings. Who can shut his heart against its lessons? Who as he sees the frost-withered leaf driven by the fitful wind, is not reminded that such is human life? Even as a leaf when the frost has done its work says, and the stem clings no more to the parent tree, so is our life. It may be green to-day and fleet gayly upon the summer breeze, but the hour of death sets its signet on its vision, and we know not if it shall wave there to-morrow, or be driven away by the wintry blasts to eternity. Happy are we if nature prescribed not to us in vain to this her solemn day.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Anothisk Cure.—H. Mullen, Esq., of No. 134 Grand street, Williamsburg, has been completely cured of a violent attack of Rheumatism by one bottle of METCALFE'S GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY, and is willing to state his case to any person who will call at the above address. JOSEPH FLEMING, Agent, 84 Market street.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATER.
Lessee and Manager.....WM. HENDERSON.
Continued brilliant engagement of
DR. JOHN BROUGHAM.
Second appearance of ETTIE HENDERSON.
THIS AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, an unusual entertainment, positively for the benefit of the late HENRY HEDRICK.
The attraction in the city, and a host of volunteers will appear. MR. BROUGHAM will appear in his great piece of
GENTLEMAN FROM IRELAND.
EVENING—HERDMAN'S NOSE, which will be performed by the inimitable DR. BROUGHAM.
Mr. Broughan to be one of his laughable characters.
To conclude with
POCA-HON-TAS.
Tomorrow—Last night of John Brougham.

TRIBLE'S VARIETIES.
T. W. SMYTHE.....Sole Lessee and Manager.
A SPLENDID ENTERTAINMENT TO-NIGHT.
The zero comic Drama in one act called
THE FUGITIVES FROM LYONS.
A Tremendous Music Hall Melange by the Great Variety Troupe.

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No. 4, Johnson's Court, Diamond Alley, rear of Opera House.
Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city. Allegheny and Birmingham will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. Rent by the year the principal corners in the city, and have a exclusive use of the same. 1026-1y

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50 bbls Lovering's syrup.
150 bbls Choice Syrup;
100 bbls Fair to Good Syrup;
100 bbls Porto Rico Molasses;
50 bbls Baltimore Syrup;
300 lb chests Tea, Y H. G. P. Imp. Japan & Oolong
50 lb Tobacco;
50 lb. boxes To acco;
200 Cadilla Tobacco;
100 M Wheeling Tobies;
50 boxes Fine Cavendish;
100 boxes Bartelli's soap;
50 kegs Bi Carb. soda;
200 boxes Layer Raisins;
With a full stock of other goods in our line for sale low to the trade.

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Special attention given to correspondents.
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Grocers and Ship Chandlers,
No. 227 PENN STREET,
Corner of IRWIN, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Orders solicited and promptly attended to.
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WHITMORE, WOLFF, DUFF & Co., (Sign of the Anvil,) Importers and Dealers in HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.
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MACRUM & CARLISLE,
19 FIFTH STREET,
Have just opened an extensive and splendid stock of
Dress and Cloak Trimmings,
Rich Bonnet and Trimming Ribbons,
Embroideries of every description,
Rich and elegant Lace Goods,
Real Laces of All Kinds,
Real Lace Trimmed Goods,
Imitation Laces—a splendid line,
Nainsook, Swiss and Jaconet Muslin,
Linen, Lawn and Cambric, Irish Linen,
Gloves—all new and attractive styles.
Hosiery—a complete assortment.
Ladies' and Children's Merino Vests and Drawers,
Fancy Zephyr Articles—splendid styles this season.
Berlin and American Zephyr.
The Genuine Cashmere Yarns—all colors.
Bradley's Skirts of every size.
Fancy Articles and Notions.
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Will find it to their advantage to call and examine our present stock before attending elsewhere.
All our goods being purchased direct, on the best terms, we are prepared and will make as low prices as any Eastern Jobbing House.
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Wholesale & Retail Druggists,
Dealers in Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dyes, Dye stuffs, Carbon Oil, etc., Standard and Patent Medicines, Etc. Goods bought and selected, and will be sold on as reasonable terms as any house in the West. oct23

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PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS,
AND FAMILY RECIPES.
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DRUGGISTS,
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OHIO RIVER IMPROVEMENT.
TO STONE CONTRACTORS,
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received in Pittsburgh, Pa., until 12 o'clock, M., on the 15th day of November of the OHIO RIVER IMPROVEMENT, SOUTH SIDE CHANNEL and MARKET STREET BAR, until TUESDAY, the 6th of November, 1866, for quarrying and delivering on the Slope directly adjacent to the said Engineer, generally four or five cubic feet, and not less than one cubic foot each. The bids must state the price per cubic yard for the stone carried and delivered on the Slope back from the bank, and the price per cubic yard for loading, transporting, and putting the same into place at the points below named. The stones are to be of such proportions as shall be approved by the Engineer in accordance with his directions of the Engineer. Ten per cent. will be withheld from the estimates and reserved as security for the fulfillment of the contract. Bidders are requested to accompany their proposals with the following schedule:

Localities.	Miles Below Pittsburgh.	Approximate No. of Cubic Yards.
Logstown Bar	18	5,000
Twin Island	85	
Captina Island	97	3,000
Fish Creek Island	112	4,000
Petticoat Bar	146	3,000
Big Kanawha Island	174	
Roger Island's Island	185	5,000
Bullington Island	244	4,000

The actual quantities required may be more or less than the above approximate quantities. At Twin Island and at Logstown Island there was more rock second some years ago, which is now lying along the river bank. Such stones should be used in the work for loading, transporting and putting into the dams. Additional bids will probably be required at these points. For further information apply at the office in Pittsburgh.

W. MILNOR ROBERTS,
Superintending Engineer Ohio River Improvement.
Pittsburgh, October 23, 1866. oct24-tf

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STARR & GENUNG'S
PATENT DOOR BELL
With Burglar Alarm Attachment.
THERE IS NOTHING EQUAL TO THEM.
With these Alarm Bells, no one can enter your house or room without starting an Alarm Bell, sufficiently to notify you of your danger, and the thief that he had better skedaddle, and save himself.
This Door Bell has the great advantage over all other Door Bells, of an ALARM ATTACHMENT, that is a sure protection against Roobers.
All have in possession a THIEF ALARM BELL IN USE. No one can well afford to be without them.
The undersigned is now stopping at
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Where he will take pleasure in showing this unsurpassed invention to all who may favor him with a call.
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in Charge of the Sisters of Mercy,
For the treatment of all diseases requiring medical or surgical aid. All classes are admitted, free, irrespective of creed or color. Clergymen of all denominations permitted to visit patients of their own creed. Patients too poor to pay are admitted free of charge, on application to any of the attending physicians or surgeons. All regular physicians sending pay patients to private rooms may have full charge of the same.
Convalescent nurses, combined with the personal attention of the sisters makes this institution superior to any in the State for those afflicted with disease. One physician and surgeon in daily attendance.
Medical staff and months of daily attendance:
D. M'DOWELL, M. D., 1850 Grant street, October, November and December.
THOS. J. GALLAGHER, M. D., 142 Smithfield st. April, May and June.
SILAS M. BENHAM, M. D., 152 Third street, July, August and September.
E. J. CAMPBELL, M. D., 107 Ross street, January, February and March.
DR. E. DONNELLY, corner Sixth and Grant streets, Surgeon, in daily attendance.

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Which they offer to the trade at the lowest market rates. Dealers will find it to their advantage to call and examine their stock, comprising a handsome assortment of many
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Our Stock will embrace a great variety and all the latest Novelties.
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Those beautiful and life-like artificial teeth, rendered so comfortable and useful by the magic of the Doctor's mechanism, will be made ready for all who may order them.
All recent discoveries of value in giving relief from pain in the extraction of teeth, will be skilfully administered to those who may desire them.
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Circulars with full particulars, regulations, terms, &c., will be sent on application to
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Fancy Soaps and Fancy Goods.
Also, General Agent for the PITTSBURGH DAILY COMMERCIAL, containing the largest amount of reading matter of any paper in the State. oct8

JOHN LINNENBRINK,
(Near Pitt., Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R. Depot.)
ROCHESTER, PA.,
DEALER IN
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
PERIODICALS, STATIONERY, &c.
Penknives manufactured by the Pittsburgh Cutlery Co., Rochester Pa.
Agent for the Pittsburgh Daily Commercial.
se27

COAL, COKE AND LIME.
ANTHRACITE COAL.
We will deliver in Pittsburgh, in Pa. R. R. cars, a prime article of
WILKESBARRE STOVE COAL,
For $10 per ton of 2,000 pounds in full car loads.
THOMAS DICKSON & CO.,
Huntingdon Pa.
References—Lloyd & Black, Pittsburgh; J. Sellers & Co., Pittsburgh. oct5-3tL

COKE, COAL, LIME—
PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE
Gas, Coal and Coke Co
YARD—MARION AV., ALLEGHENY CITY.
OFFICE—No. 4 ST. CLAIR ST., PITTSBURGH.
OSCAR F. LAMM, Gen. Agent.
Particular attention given to shipment of COAL and COKE West. se28

TOBACCO AND SEGARS.
R. & W. Jenkinson,
Manufacturers of all kinds of
TOBACCO
SNUFF AND SEGARS,
Third Door from Suspension Bridge, Allegheny.
Branch Store at SALEM, OHIO jy9

MERCHANT TAILORS.
JOHN S. LEE,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
and Dealer in
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 49 ST. CLAIR ST., PITTSBURGH.
my16

SCALES, SAFES, &C.
FORSYTH'S
STANDARD SCALES.
ALSO,
COPYING PRESSES,
WAREHOUSE TRUCKS,
BAGGAGE BARROWS,
SUGAR MILLS, &c.
Forsyth, Taylor & Co.,
au8 39 MARKET STREET.

SUGAR—
200 hhds Lovering's Crushed, Granulated Powdered, A and B Coffee Sugars, 10 hhds choice Cuba
20 bbls extra C, and 20 bbls Yellow. For sale by
my17 MILLER & RICKETSON.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
H. CHILDS & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS
IN
BOOTS,
SHOES
AND
SOLE LEATHER,
No. 133
WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
TO SHORT TIME AND CASH BUYERS
WE OFFER
SUPERIOR INDUCEMENTS
As our facilities for buying ARE UNSURPASSED BY ANY HOUSE EAST OR WEST,
PURCHASING DIRECTLY FROM
FIRST HANDS,
entirely for CASH, we are enabled to sell as low as any House in Jobbing line.
Merchants are invited to call and examine our stock and
Note Our Prices,
BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEW

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

PAID HIS FINE.—W. Moran was released yesterday from the county jail, upon paying the fine and costs imposed upon him for illegal liquor selling.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—A lad named Whipple, residing near the Point, sustained a severe contusion of the head yesterday morning, while at play with some companions. He attempted to leap over a post, when he tripped and was thrown headlong to the ground, his head coming in contact with a large stone. The lad was severely, although not dangerously injured.

TROTTING AT OAKLAND PARK.—The trotting match at Oakland Park Race Course, between "General Thomas," "Maid," "Beta," and "Charley," which was postponed on Tuesday in consequence of the inclemency of the weather is announced for this afternoon at two o'clock, if the weather proves favorable. The Fourth Street Road cars pass the track every few minutes during the day.

DEATH FROM CHOLERA.—A German named James Kein died on board the steamboat Stiermen, on her upward trip on the Ohio river, on the 25th inst., of cholera, and was buried at the foot of Line Island, near the division lines between Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia. He got on board the boat at Cincinnati as a deck hand, intending to come this city. The boat did not arrive in this city until Monday night, on account of the low stage of water. It is not known whether this deceased has any friends residing here or not.

RAILROAD COLLISION IN THE TUNNEL.—A collision occurred between a passenger and freight train, attached to engines No. 4 and 16 respectively, of the Steubenville Railroad, on Monday night about seven o'clock, in the tunnel in der the city. T. L. Perkins, conductor on the passenger train, had his right arm severely hurt, although not broken as at first supposed. He was taken to the Union Depot and Dr. Dougherty summoned, who dressed the wounds. Several others on the train received slight bruises, but none were serious ly injured. The trains were not seriously damaged, and departed after a short delay.

SEVERELY BITTEN BY A DOG.—A boy named Henry Pierce, while passing the house of J. Mundolf, near Fahnestock, Fortune & Co.'s Works, in East Birmingham, on Saturday night, was set upon by a dog belonging to Mundolf, and very severely bitten on the hip and leg. The lad has been confined to bed since that time, and is attended by Dr. Miller. Wm. Pierce, father of the boy, made an information yesterday against Mundolf, before Mayor McCarthy, charging him with keeping a ferocious dog. The accused was held for a hearing on Thursday, November 8th.

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Tarvey 2d, 2d b.	3	4	Hall, 1s b.	3	1
Wilson, 3d b.	3	3	McGuire, 3d b.	3	1
Brown, s s.	3	3	Richardson, rf.	3	3
Moffat, r f.	3	3	Acheson, l f.	0	0
Young, c f.	3	3	Hall, c f.	0	0
Patten, l f.	0	0	McJunkin, r f.	2	1
Total.	21	32	Total.	21	13

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Sophomore	7	8	3	1	1	4	8	6—32
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BANKERS AND BROKERS,

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

FOREIGN EXCHANGE,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS.

COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points, Unite States and Canadas.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.

oct1

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY, October 30—P. M.

—There was hardly a feature of change to report to-day, either in our local stock or money markets. The demand for Governments was brisk, and large purchases were made at present quotations. Bank stocks are held at full prices, with very few changes. The inquiry for the cheap railroad stocks, such as the Allegheny Valley, Pittsburgh and Steubenville, Connellsville, &c., has almost entirely ceased. The former is back to about its old ruling price, 12½; and for Steubenville no bids are made. The precarious condition of this stock, in the heshes of litigation, with two to one against its very existence, buyers are not willing to venture. There may, however, turn up a brighter day for the old stockholders. Connellsville does not appear to excite any interest at all, although occasionally picked up in small lots at about 9@9½.

—The quotations of the New York Stock Board, received at Bryan's Stock Rooms at noon to-day indicate steadiness in prices. Gold is reported at 146⅝ Eighty-ones, 114½; new ditto, 106½; Ten Forties, 99½; Seven-thirties, 105⅝@⅜Michigan Southern, 92⅜; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 86½; Fort Wayne, 108½; Erie, 85½; Chicago and Rock Island, 110⅛; Chicago and Northwestern, preferred, 80½; Western Union Telegraph, 53⅝.

Mining stocks are not as buoyant as they were a fortnight ago. Bonnehoff (oil) is quoted at 65; Gregory Gold, 14; Rocky Mountain, 5½; Quartz, 6; later dispatches report sales at 5 6@5 70; Hope, 1½; Corydon, 6.

—In consequence of the large number of thefts of bonds in various parts of the country, and of the ease with which stolen bonds are disposed of, there is an increasing disposition to convert coupon bonds into registered bonds. The law has been confined to bad since that time, and is attended by Dr. Miller. Wm. Pierce, father of the boy, made an information yesterday against Mundolf, before Mayor McCarthy, charging him with keeping a ferocious dog. The accused was held for a hearing on Thursday, November 8th.

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BOSTON MARKETS.

The general merchandise markets, according to the *Bulletin*, are hardly so active or firm as last reported, owing to the decline in gold, and the volume of trade is unusually light for the season. One prominent reason of this is, that, except for a few seasonable commodities, there is no working up demand for goods, as in former times, and distributors are disposed to anticipate their wants, but take only small lots as needed. Another reason may be found in the plethora of currency and cheapness of personal accommodations, which enable owners of merchandise to hold above the views and means of buyers. To these, perhaps, may be added the further reason, that the great agricultural staples of the country are held by farmers producers at rates which prevent them from entering into commercial channels, or coming forward to the seaboard as a basis of domestic exchange and foreign commerce.

Prices of leading staples are, on the whole, without material variation, though to some extent nominal. Buyers are asking a concession on some foreign commodities, but those who are forced into the market for supplies do not often succeed in obtaining them. The imports continue liberal, notwithstanding the heavy gold premium, which is more than offset by the general inflation of values, and many articles are being brought to this country, in competition with similar domestic products, which we have been accustomed to export largely to outside markets. For instance, wheat is being shipped here from California, and other sections of the Pacific coast, in considerable quantities for the reason that it affords a better margin in the American than the European markets. In fact, nearly all articles of merchandise known to commerce command higher rates, reducing currency to gold; here than in any other part of the civilized world, making it buyers's rather than sellers's.

The export movement in domestic produce has likewise been checked, not only by the dullness and downward tendency of exchange, but by the natural tendency of prices, especially of grain and breadstuffs, in the home markets. The latter is judged to be deferred for our cereal products, in view of the short crops in the Middle States, and the superior advantages offered by this market, our warehouse proprietors anticipating a large increase in the business as the new crop is in condition to come to market. Notwithstanding the prospect of a large yield over last year's crop, the market does not warrant a change in quotations, and we continue to quote:

	Light.	Heavy.
Cargoes.	$ 90@3 50	$4 00@4 25
Common half.	3 00@3 75	6 00@9 00
Medium do.	3 75@4 00	9 00@12 00
Good do.	12 00@14 00	12 00@16 00
Fine do.	14 00@16 00	16 00@ —

CUTTING TOBACCO.

Common cuttings.	$10 00@15 00
Medium cuttings.	15 00@25 00
Good cuttings.	30 00@40 00
Fine and choice.	45 00@ —

The sales at the four auction warehouses, including 2 weeks, for the current tobacco year, amount to 27,300 hhds and for the same time last year, 27,600 hhds, showing a decrease in the sales compared with the week, ending October 25, of 250 hhds.

Boston Iron Market.

According to the *Bulletin* of Saturday, the market for Pig Iron rules very firm, with an active demand for consumption. The stocks of foreign are reduced to a very small compass, and the market is held at considerably advanced rates, sellers tending up and an improvement in the English markets. Considerable imports, however, are understood to be on the way. American Pig is taken for use about as fast as received, and some brands are nearly swept the market as shipping points in have recently been advanced to be tied for delivery in Pennsylvania. Hence, the difficulty of navigation.

Manufactured iron is firm and in fair demand at unchanged rates.

Scotch pig is scarce and firm, with sales of No. 1, Gartsherrie, in store, at $50 00@ —; No. 1 Coltness, in store, at $50 00@ —; No. 1 Summerlee, in store, at $50 00@ —; *South Coss*—Embracing fair steers, averaging 800 to 1,000 lbs, and the better grades, Prime *South Coss*—Embracing 900 to 1,000 lbs, and the better grades, Prime fat cows, weighing from 1,000 to 1,100 lbs, may be quoted at.....$ 6 00@6 50

Milch Cows—Embracing fair cows, weighing from 1,000 to 1,100 lbs, may be quoted at.....$ 6 00@6 50

Stags—Embracing fair cows, scallawags, steers, stags, and bulls may be quoted at.....$ 3 50@4 00

Hogs—Prices, at the close of the market on Saturday, were 3cents per lb lbs lower than one week ago. Most of the receipts, which were very large, was only for packing purposes. The closing prices this week and last can be as follows:

	This week.	Last week.
Prime to extra.	$8 25@8 45	$8 25@9 00
Medium to prime.	7 75@8 25	8 00@8 25
Poor to medium.	6 00@7 75	7 50@8 00

For the same time in the year 1865, we find the prices to be as follows:

Prime to extra.	$12 50@13 00
Medium to prime.	11 50@12 00
Stock Cattle.	10 50@11 25

LOUISVILLE.

The market at the Bowling Green House, under date of 27th inst., is reported as follows—Cattle—The supply of cattle during the present week has been very heavy, and prices declined from 25 to 50c ₱ cwt. on all qualities. The demand for shipping cattle is very dull, even in medium qualities, no real good ones offering. Sales range as follows: Fair to good shipping steers, $6 50@7 00; fair to good butchers' cattle, $5 50@6 00; fair to good, 5@5½; fair to common to fair, and 2½@3½ for inferior and refuse stock.

Hogs—Towards the close of the week advanced fully 50c per cwt. Sales now range at packing grow weight for smooth, well-hatled, heavy averages, and $8 75@9 00 for good common quality in round lots; small lots sell at 25c higher.

PHILADELPHIA.

Reports, for the week ending Monday evening, show beef cattle in fair demand at about former rates. 2,700 head arrived and sold at the Avenue Drove Yard at from 8@9c for extra; a few prices at 10c; fair to good at 7@8c; common at from 6@7c; and 5@6c for cow and calf.

Sheep were in fair demand at former rates. 250 head sold at 5@6c for springers, and 6@6½ ₱ head for ewes and calf.

Hogs were dull and lower. 25,000 head arrived and sold at 8@8½c ₱ lb gross for corn fed and fair quality. Hogs were also dull and lower. 5,500 head sold at the different yards at from 8@8½c the 100 lbs.

Louisville Tobacco Market.

The market during the past week has exhibited no new feature worthy of special remark. The tendency of prices has been to lower quotations, and the offerings continue to be principally of low and trashy qualities. On Wednesday next there commences the sales of the last crop in this State. The year promises to give the planters a fair profit, and the superior advantages offered by this market, our warehouse proprietors anticipate a large increase in the business as the new crop is in condition to come to market. Notwithstanding the prospect of a large yield over last year's crop, the market does not warrant a change in quotations, and we continue to quote:

	Light.	Heavy.
Lugs.	$ 00@3 50	$4 00@4 50
Common leaf.	3 00@3 75	6 00@9 00
Medium do.	3 75@4 00	9 00@12 00
Good do.	12 00@14 00	12 00@16 00
Fine do.	14 00@16 00	16 00@ —

CUTTING TOBACCO.

Common cuttings.	$10 00@15 00
Medium cuttings.	15 00@25 00
Good cuttings.	30 00@40 00
Fine and choice.	45 00@ —

The sales of the four auction warehouses, including 2 weeks, for the current tobacco year, amount to 27,300 hhds and for the same time last year, 27,600 hhds, showing a decrease in the sales compared with the week, ending October 25, of 250 hhds.

Boston Iron Market.

According to the *Bulletin* of Saturday, the market for Pig Iron rules very firm, with an active demand for consumption. The stocks of foreign are reduced to a very small compass, and the market is held at considerably advanced rates, sellers tending up and an improvement in the English markets. Considerable imports, however, are understood to be on the way. American Pig is taken for use about as fast as received, and some brands are nearly swept the market as shipping points in have recently been advanced to be tied for delivery in Pennsylvania. Hence, the difficulty of navigation.

Manufactured iron is firm and in fair demand at unchanged rates.

Scotch pig is scarce and firm, with sales of No. 1, Gartsherrie, in store, at $50 00@ —; No. 1 Coltness, in store, at $50 00@ —; No. 1 Summerlee, in store, at $50 00@ —; No. 1 Langloan, in store, at $50 00@ —; No. 1 Calder, in store, at $50 00@ —; No. 1 Carnbroe, in store, at $50 00@ —; No. 1 Clyde, in store, at $50 00@ —; No. 1 Monkland, in store, at $50 00@ —; No. 1 Govan, in store, at $50 00@ —; No. 1 Shotts, in store, at $50 00@ —; No. 1 Eglinton, in store, at $50 00@ —; No. 1 Dalmellington, in store, at $50 00@ —; No. 1 Kilmarnock, in store, at $50 00@ —; No. 1 Ayrshire, in store, at $50 00@ —; No. 1 Glengarnock

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

PAID HIS FINE.—W. Moran was released yesterday from the county jail, upon paying the fine and costs imposed upon him for illegal liquor selling.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—A lad named Whipple, residing near the Point, sustained a severe contusion of the head yesterday morning, while at play with some companions. He attempted to leap over a post, when he tripped and was thrown headlong to the ground, his head coming in contact with a large stone. The lad was severely, although not dangerously injured.

TROTTING AT OAKLAND PARK.—The trotting match at Oakland Park Race Course, between "General Thomas," "Maid," "Bets," and "Charley," which was postponed on Tuesday in consequence of the inclemency of the weather, is announced for this afternoon at two o'clock, if the weather proves favorable. The Fourth Street Road cars pass the track every few minutes during the day.

DEATH FROM CHOLERA.—A German named James Kein died on board the steamboat Sherman, on her upward trip on the Ohio river, on the 25th inst., of cholera, and was buried at the foot of Lime Island, near the division lines between Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia. He got on board the boat at Cincinnati as a deckhand, intending to come this city. The boat did not arrive in this city until Monday night, on account of the low stage of water. It is not known whether the deceased has any friends residing here or not.

RAILROAD COLLISION IN THE TUNNEL.—A collision occurred between a passenger and freight train, attached to engines No. 4 and 10 respectively, of the Steubenville Railroad, on Monday night about seven o'clock, in the tunnel under the city. T. J. Perkins, conductor on the passenger train, had his right arm severely hurt, although not broken as at first supposed. He was taken to the Union Depot and Dr. Donnelly summoned, who dressed the wounds. Several others on the train received slight bruises, but none were seriously injured. The trains were not seriously damaged, and departed after a short delay.

SEVERELY BITTEN BY A DOG.—A boy named Henry Pierce, while passing the house of J. Mundolf, near Fahnestock, Fortune & Co.'s Works, in East Birmingham, on Saturday night, was set upon by a dog belonging to Mundolf, and very severely bitten on the hip and head. The lad has been confined to bed since that time, and is attended by Dr. Miller. Wm. Pierce, father of the boy, made an information yesterday against Mundolf, before Mayor McCarthy, charging him with keeping a ferocious dog. The accused was held for a hearing on Thursday, November 8th.

CENTRAL SKATING PARK.—At the recent meeting of the stockholders of the Central Skating Park Association, four additional directors were elected to serve until September, 1868. The officers of the company now stand as follows: President, Joseph M. Knap; Vice President, W. C. Moreland; General Superintendent, D. P. Corwin; Secretary and Treasurer, T. A. Spence. Directors: Joseph M. Knap, W. C. Moreland, D. P. Corwin, Thomas A. Spence, A. D. Rano, John K. Shinn, L. C. Goodwin, J. Harvey McClelland, James K. Dale, John W. Pittock, John T. Shane, Jesse H. Lippincott and John Burgess.

BODY RECOVERED—INQUEST.—Justice A. B. Abrahams, of Elizabeth township, held an inquest on the body of the man who was drowned in the Monongahela river, near Elizabeth, on the 22d instant. The name was ascertained to be James Ivins, a Welchman, about sixty-two years of age, and a resident of Elizabeth. It appears that he had been drinking very freely on the 22d inst., and got into a skiff in company with a number of others, for the purpose of crossing the river, when he fell overboard and was drowned. His body was recovered the next day. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased came to his death by falling into the river from a sk if while under the influence of liquor. The deceased was formerly a resident of Allegheny City.

Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

The Supreme Court of the State met yesterday morning, all the Judges being present except Judge Thompson. The following cases were called up:

Buford vs. McCue; Armstrong. Argument concluded by E. S. Golden for plaintiff in error

Keese vs. Seward et al; Westmoreland. Argued by Laird for plaintiff in error, and by Foster, contra.

Hiltz' vs. Hiltz; Westmoreland. Argued by Laird for plaintiff in error, and by Foster, contra.

Allegheny Valley Railroad Company vs. Templeton. Argued by Golden for plaintiff in error, and by Foster contra.

The Court then adjourned until this morning at nine o'clock.

Base Ball in Washington.

An interesting match game of base ball was played on Saturday, at Washington, between the Sophomore club of Canonsburg and the Union club of Washington. On account of darkness, the game was closed at the seventh inning, resulting, as the score will show, in an easy victory for the Sophomores:

SOPHOMORE.	O.	R.	UNION.	O.	R.
Scott, c.	1	5	Skinner, c.	2	2
Mitchell, p.	3	2	Taylor, p.	2	1
Bowman, 1st b.	3	2	Moore, 2d b.	2	1
Tracey, 2d b.	3	2	Sprowls, 1st b.	1	1
Wilson, 3d b.	3	3	McGuire, 3d b.	1	0
Lewis, s. s.	3	2	Schoolcraft, 3d b.	2	1
Moffat, r. f.	3	3	Acheson, l. f.	0	0
Young, c. f.	3	2	Duncan, c. f.	0	0
Patten, l. f.	0	0	McJunkin, r. f.	2	1
Total.	21	22	Total.	14	8

INNINGS.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Sophomore	7	3	3	1	3	1	4—22
Union	0	1	0	2	1	1	3—8

Umpire—J. W. Young, of Union club; Scorers—for Sophomores, G. G. McConahey; for Union, John Irwin.

Police Items.

BEFORE ALDERMAN HUMBERT.—Jeremiah Dressie made an information yesterday before Alderman Andrew Humbert, of the First ward, against Patrick McCarty, for malicious mischief. The prosecutor states that while in a store in West Pittsburgh, the defendant jumped into a wagon belonging to the prosecutor, which he (Dressie) had left standing on the street, and drove off, and almost completely demolished the wagon. McCarty was arrested and held to bail for a hearing on Saturday. Alex Bell, of West Pittsburgh, H. R. McClelland was charged with false pretense, on oath of Jacob Humbert. Humbert states that on the 24 of August, McClelland entered Crook's store on Diamond alley, and procured two boxes of honey belonging to the prosecutor, and representing that he would see him (Humbert) and Dr. Donnelly summoned, who dressed the wounds. Several others on the train received slight bruises, but none were seriously injured. The trains were not seriously damaged, and departed after a short delay.

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Words of Vital Interest.

Will the thousands who read columns of frivolous verbiage every day devote *five minutes* to louis verbiage every day devote *five minutes* to louis verbiage every day devote *five minutes* to the perusal of a few facts which concern them beyond measure? Will they devote five minutes to the perusal of a few facts which concern them nearly? Our text is *Health*, and we will put our commentary into a nutshell. *Weakness* is in nearly all diseases. Of course they are powerdirectly the cause of all sickness; for if nature be strong enough to resist the combined influences which produce illness, of course they are powerless. Seek strength, therefore. Invigorate and tone the system. When the quickest ever regulate the system. When the quickest ever ranges from 80 to 90 degrees in the shade, the most athletic are enfeebled, and the weak are prostrated. It is at such a time that such an invigorator as HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS is urgently needed. Now is the time the effects of this rare Vegetable benefits could condense who have known them. Those who have known their experience into this paragraph. They would tell the healthy, to protect their health they must use this great safeguard against the debilitating influences. They would exhort all unmedicated and inlike weak to discard all unmedicated and inlike weak to discard and cling to this wholesome tonic. Fever and ague, bilious remittents and the slipand unfailing tonic and alterative as the slipand unfailing tonic and alterative as the slipwrecked mariner would cling to a raft in a stormy sea. They would, of dyspeptic pangs reverend, of appetite restored, of disordered bowels, of headaches cured, of disordered nerves well, of headaches cured, of disordered nerves regulated, of hypochondria dissipated, of tumorous diseases baffled, of fever and ague cured, of liver complaints arrested, of heat, pimples and foul bodies, of hope re-animated, and of cheerfulness restored. Such are the effects of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,
(Successors to S. Jones & Co.
Corner of Fourth and Wood Streets,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
FOREIGN EXCHANGE,
GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS.
COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points, Unite States and Canadas.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY, October 30—P. M.

—There was hardly a feature of change to report to-day, either in our local stock or money markets. The demand for Governments was brisk, and large purchases were made at present quotations. Bank stocks are held at full prices, with very few changes. The inquiry for the cheap railroad stocks, such as the Allegheny Valley, Pittsburgh and Steubenville, Connellsville, &c., has almost entirely ceased. The foreigner is back to about its old ruling price, 12½, and for Steubenville no bids are made. The precarious condition of this stock, in the meshes of litigation, with two to one against its very existence, buyers are not willing to venture. There may, however, turn up a brighter day for the old stockholders. Connellsville does not appear to excite any interest at all, 61 is very quiet, but occasionally picked up in small lots at about 59½.

—The quotations of the New York Stock Board, received at Bryan's Stock Rooms at noon to-day indicate steadiness in prices. Gold is reported at 146½; Eighty-ones, 114½; new 6ths, 105½; Ten Forties, 99½; Seven-thirties, 108½@108⅝; Michigan Southern, 92½; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 93½; Fort Wayne, 109¾; Erie, 85½; Chicago and Rock Island, 110½; Chicago and Northwestern, preferred, 80½; Western Union Telegraph, 69½.

Valuable stocks are not as buoyant as they were a fortnight ago: Bennehoff (oil) is quoted at 6½; Gregory gold, 14½; Rocky Mountain, 9½; Quartz, 6; later dispatches report sales at 5 6-16@5 7-16; Hope, 1½; Corydon, 6.

—In consequence of the large number of thefts of bonds in various parts of the country, and of the ease with which stolen bonds are disposed of, there is an increasing disposition to convert coupon bonds into registered bonds. We learn from Washington that the conversion by the public is taking place with a rapidity unknown before. In the law of June 30, 1864, this process of exchanging coupon bonds into registered bonds was first authorized; and by the existing regulations of the Treasury, the conversion is made without any charge except that incident to transmission by express to Washington and back.

—The copper stock market is very dull and heavy—the good time coming, evidently, has not yet come. For the month of November 11th, which time certain large contracts were extended, is now near at hand. Some are impatiently awaiting it, and some have sold their stocks in advance. Don't see reason to sup-pose that the next week will show a better feeling and a more animated market. Prices are low enough for a fair movement to begin with a fair prospect of success. Franklin, which may be called the leading speculative stock, has declined $7 within the week, and others in proportion. Stocks are below substantial values, and to fix their intrinsic merits. —*Boston Bulletin.*

—The great upward movement of the market for railway shares is making steady progress, and promises to result in permanently establishing for these securities a higher range of prices than they have ni ther to commanded, and are more commensurate with their real value. No one can doubt the profitable future which awaits all the leading railways of this country and especially the main lines extending from this point Westward; and with good management there is no reason why any one of them should not be paying handsome dividends. That a road like the Erie, whose traffic earnings in 1865 amounted to the enormous sum of $15,-154,776, and whose present earnings are on a similar scale, should have been so managed as to make a return of but 2 dividends in many reflects but little credit upon its management, and the same may be said of several other prominent lines of railway. It is notorious that shoreads whose fortunes seem to fluctuate the most are precisely the ones which are most actively interested to the management of Wall street. If the managers of a leading road think there is money to be made by "bearing" the stock, or "long" of their own stock they go "short" accordingly, and commence their operations officially by making it known and voting it down. Thus they will vote for new rolling stock while it is not required, and make contracts for various improvements which might be deferred without impairing the efficiency of the line, just for the sake of reducing the net earnings, and if possible suspending dividends. Then, when their corrupt mismanagement has done its work they cover their "shorts" at a good round profit, and go "long" of the stock immediately after, and they change their tune. The prospects of the lines are now excellent, and the stock is selling far below its value. The directors will do well to refrain from all such tricks and devices for the temporary benefit of individuals. The stock rises, and the directors sell out at a large advance upon the cost price, thus making money by both the fall and the recovery.—*New York Herald, Monday.*

BOSTON MARKETS.

The general merchandise markets, according to the *Bulletin*, are hardly so active or firm as last reported, owing to the decline in gold, and the volume of trade is unusually light for the season. One prominent reason of this is, that, except for a few seasonable commodities, there is no stocking up demand for goods, as in former times, and distributors are disposed to anticipate their wants, but take only small lots as needed. Another reason may be found in the plethora of currency and cheapness of pecuniary accommodations. Prices of leading staples are, on the whole, without material variation, though to some extent nominal. Buyers are asking a concession on under foreign commodities; but those who are forced into the market for supplies do not often succeed in obtaining them. The imports continue liberal, notwithstanding the heavy gold premium, which is more than offset by the general inflation of values; and many articles are being brought to this country, in competition with similar domestic products, which we have been accustomed to export largely to outside markets. For instance, wheat is being shipped here from California, and other sections of the Pacific coast, in considerable quantities, for the reason that it affords a better margin in the American than the European markets. In fact, nearly all articles of merchandise known to commerce command higher rates (reducing currency to gold fairly) than in other parts of the civilized world, leaving us buyers when we should be sellers.

The export trade in domestic produce has lately been checked, not only by the dullness and downward tendency of gold, but the inward tendency of prices, especially of grain and provisions in the foreign markets. There is a good demand abroad for our cereal products in view of the short crops in Western Europe; but the orders now here and in other American ports are at rates which afford no prospect of their being executed. There is no accumulation of produce in this city, and with the northern markets, where prices are still relatively low as compared with ours, the spirit of the position and the prospect is that the season of active navigation will close with light stocks upon the seaboard.

DRY GOODS,

The market for cotton goods remains quiet and unchanged. Holders are firm, and with their stocks sold well up, can afford to wait the exigencies of consumption. Heavy cottons are in moderate supply; and with the present prospect of the raw material, and no tangible margin on their production, there is neither inclement to sales, and refuse to make the slightest concession. The lighter grades are not so much wanted at this season, though in view of the rapid up to production, and have thus far commanded relatively high prices.

Standard brown sheetings are firmly held at 29c; while really fine qualities are scarce. Medium and fouryard goods are quiet at inside. Fine brown cottons are scarce, and many popular brands are ordered ahead, with buyers apparently accepting the prices. We quote Lonsdale Cambric 27½c; Pepperell 4-4, 29c; Pepperell 9-4, 35c; Pepperell 10-4, 40c; Androscoggin 9-4, 33c; Androscoggin 10-4, 37½c; Appleton AA, 30c; Fine bleached goods are firm and quick at quotations. Fine shirting prints are in request and selling at 30c for Dwight 4-4, 32½c; Hartwell do, 30c; Amoskeag do, 32c; Dwight 7-8, 25c; Red Bank, 25c; Red Bank, 4-4, 30c; Pacific, 30c; Fine ticks are in request and selling at 30c for Amoskeag and 32c for Hamilton.

The print market is firm and unchanged. The demand is fair, with a large production at full previous prices. Undesirable lots continue to be offered at low rates. We quote Allen's fancies 29c; do do, 30c; do do, 32c; Cocheco fancies and Dunnells, 30c; Atlantic fancies, 30c; Arnold fancies, 30c; Freeman's fancies, 30c; Arno do, 32c; Arno do, 35c; Arno do, 40c; Rose Hill fancies, 30c; Rose Hill do, 32c; Rose Hill do, 35c.

The market for foreign dress goods is buoyant for all desirable styles, and prices are steadily reduced stock. Domestic fabrics are also firmly held, and while such as the current importations have become cheaper, as the current importations have become cheaper, as the current importations have become cheaper,